"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain and possibly thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather; cooler; brisk to high southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,278 NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to appear before the Cortes to-day and give explanations of the Tetuan-Comas incident of last Friday. King Christian accepted the resignation of the Thott Ministry, which was handed in May 10, and has reconstructed the Cabinet, with Herr Höning as Premier and Minister of Finance. Riots occurred throughout the principal towns of Crotia and Slavonia, Hungary, owing to the provincial Diet elections. In Bosnyaczi the soldiers fired upon the mob, killing fourteen persons.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Justice Gaynor says the first Mayor of Greater New York will meet his political death in that office. The Justice advocated municipal ownership of railroads.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott made a plea for home rule for Greater New York. He thought the municipality should be allowed to make its own laws without interference from far-away counties.

Employes of the Wallkill Valley Railroad are guarding the tracks near New Paltz Village to prevent the new Highland and New Paltz Electric Road from laying its rails across the tracks of the railroad.

During a series of heavy squalls at Coney Island three pleasure craft were capsized. It is feared that four men lost their lives from two of them. Four men were picked up from the third boat, a naphtha launch.

A woman and child lost their lives in an early morning fire in West Twenty-third Street. Another woman jumped to the street and will die. Two persons were rescued by neighbors, who swung them to places of safety by main strength.

Senator Platt has ordered the election of Congressman Quigg as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Jacob Worth of Kings, who revolted, will be deprived of his leadership. Insurance Commissioner Payn left the conference in a bad humor, as his views concerning County Committee matters were not listened to.

Page 2.

William Gasser, while returning with friends from a day's fishing, was drowned off Ferry Point, the boat having capsized. The others were saved.

Adam Kessel, an insurance man, of 47 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, is missing. Some of his clients say he has failed to pay over premiums intrusted to him.

Owing to the activity displayed among the Cuban sympathizers at Cape May, N. J., it is the general belief there that another filibustering expedition is being prepared.

Mrs. Lefantine had some trouble with the Whites, her co-tenants at 67 Adams Street, Brooklyn. There was a wordy war, and then Mrs. White, she alleges, fired two shots and hit the back yard fence. Mr. and Mrs. White were arrested.

Page 3.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright preached on nature and the supernatural. He told of the development of the idea of God's indwelling power in the natural world.

Mrs. Josephine Solinski, said to be over one hundred years old, died Saturday at 23 Suffolk Street. Three generations of her descendants are living in the same house.

The Rev. F. M. Goodchild preached a sermon against swearing as the National vice of America. He particularly denounced the light way in which legal and judicial oaths are taken and violated.

The cornerstone of St. Mary's Hospital Building was laid in Passaic in the presence of many Roman Catholic societies. Bishop Wigger wielded the trowel, and Gov. Griggs was among those who made addresses.

The Lord Bishop of Niagara, in an address to the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Brooklyn, spoke on Sabbath breaking. He said wheeling is good after church, but not as a substitute for attendance at church.

It is pointed out that in the litigation over the Sixth and the Eighth Avenue Street Railway franchises the claim of the companies is directly the reverse of an argument by virtue of which the companies retained the franchises forty years ago, when they were attacked in court.

Page 4.

The Queens County Horse Show closed Saturday. About $1,000 was realized for the Nassau Hospital Fund.

Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark has appointed G. H. Lambert and H. Schalk Police Justices.

William R. Morse, a bookkeeper, was arrested in Brooklyn charged with forgery by T. B. Bassiin of Watertown, N. Y. Officers had been looking for Morse for a year.

Page 5.

A woman riding astride, and two horseless hansoms attracted attention on the road yesterday. Many riders and drivers were out enjoying the beautiful day.

Wind and tide caused trouble in the Harlem River. An eight-oared shell and a double gig filled and their occupants were forced to swim ashore or until picked up.

This week will see the last of the Spring season at Morris Park. The Eclipse, Pashion, and Belmont Stakes will be contested, and a steeplechase for gentlemen jockeys is also on the card.

Edward Vaughn, the Trenton pugilist who was knocked out Saturday night at the National Athletic Club by Casper Leon, has concussion of the brain. Leon and the club officials arrested with him are out on bail.

The chief attorney in the Gordy murder case is said to have in his possession a letter which says that the writer and a companion murdered Mrs. Lewis. James M. Gordy is sentenced to be hanged June 11.

Page 7.

This will be Tammany night at the Irish fair. To-morrow night the Republicans will attend.

"Miss Columbia," an operatic review, is to be performed at the Harlem Opera House Thursday night for a charity benefit.

The annual report of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, made to the Mayor, shows that the standard of examinations has been raised. Value of the merit system set forth.

An alleged former wife of Eugene S. Fleischer, the Pittsburg real estate man who was murdered Friday, makes accusations against the dead man, charging desertion, embezzlement, bigamy, and murder.

Page 10.

Over 16,000 persons visited the aquarium yesterday. The big sturgeon and the green turtle were the drawing features.

Coroner Fitzpatrick sent John Dineen, who drove over and killed Leona Predeaux Saturday night, to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

The ranks of the strikers of the Brotherhood of Tailors have been increased by the Lithuanian tailors, and the Progressive Tailors' Union going out.

There was no difficulty in obtaining liquor anywhere about town. Clubs were not molested, and few arrests were made for violations of the excise law.

Confederate veterans yesterday joined those of the Union Navy in a memorial service held in front of Admiral Farragut's Monument, and united to place a laurel wreath upon the statue.

In the Centre Street Court Edward L. Phipps, a real estate dealer of Mount Vernon, gave $1,500 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny. He is accused of selling a fraudulent mortgage to Gaetano Tagliabue.

The Central Labor Union, at the suggestion of David Lubin of California, adopted a resolution that as the manufacturers are protected by a duty on imports the farmers should be protected by a bounty on exports.

David Uhren of H. H. Levy & Co., whose place at 396 and 398 Broadway was burned Saturday afternoon, says the firemen who reported they found the gas cocks open after the fire must have been mistaken. No gas was used on that floor Saturday.

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TWO KILLED AT A FIRE

FATAL AND QUICK WORK OF FLAMES IN A WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET HOUSE.

Terror-Stricken Woman Jumped to the Street Despite Warnings and Was Mortally Hurt.

Mrs. Mossway, After Leading Several Persons to a Place of Safety, Found Herself Caught in a Trap—Heroic Rescues by Two Neighbors.

Fire in the four-story and basement brownstone building at 149 West Twenty-third Street yesterday caused the loss of two lives and the fatal injury of one person. Several were slightly injured, and many had narrow escapes from death. The lives of at least five persons were saved through the coolness and heroism of a woman, who paid for her valor with her life.

The Dead.

The dead are:

MOSSWAY, Mrs. CATHERINE, thirty-two years old. Died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

MOSSWAY, BEATRICE, four years old, daughter of the above, suffocated in her room.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BOWLES, Mrs. CARRIE T., boarding house keeper, of 28 Hollis Street, Boston. Jumped from a window on the third floor; taken to the New York Hospital. She will die.

McDONALD, Mrs. JOSEPH, slightly burned on the face.

PHELPS, F. S., slightly burned on the face and hands.

In the basement of the building, which is practically on a level with the sidewalk, is the restaurant of Mrs. A. Osborn, of which Robert McCoy is manager. The first floor is occupied by Weser Brothers' Piano Company, and the rooms on the remaining floors were rented, furnished, by Mrs. Minnie Curtis, a widow, who was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Massway.

Mrs. Curtis occupied the front rooms on the second floor. Her brother, Albert Lamont, a paper hanger, occupied a hall bedroom adjoining, and the rear rooms on this floor were tenanted by George Decker, Samuel Reed, and G. W. Lee, who is absent from the city. On the third floor lived Mr. and Mrs. Frank Libbey, theatrical performers; Mrs. Carrie Bowles, and Mrs. May Wright, who was absent from the house last night. The top floor, which was divided into several small rooms, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDonald, Frederick Black, an insurance agent; William Schnell, a floorwalker at Ehrich Brothers; F. S. Phelps, and Messrs. Martin and Hasbrook, and Mrs. Massway and her little daughter, who occupied the rear room.

All of the tenants of the house were asleep when they were aroused at a few minutes past 4 o'clock by cries of fire and the smell of smoke. Mr. and Mrs. Libbey were the first to be awakened. They opened their hall door and found the hallway filled with flames and smoke. They quickly closed the door and ran to the window and screamed for help.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

Robert McCoy, night manager of the restaurant, heard the shouts and peering into the hallway on the first floor, saw that the stairway was ablaze, McCoy sent a waiter for a policeman, and Patrolman McCormick sent in a call for the firemen in answer to the man's alarm. Before the firement reached the scene the entire upper portion of the building was afire. The hallway from the first floor to the roof was a raging furnace, and all hope of escape by means of the stairs was cut off.

The tenants of the second and third floors were imprisoned in their rooms, not daring to open their doors, which were cracking and blistering. The windows furnished the only means of egress. Decker and Reed were able to make their way from their windows in the rear of the second floor to the extension over the rooms of the piano company. Mrs. Curtis and Lamont on the same floor were cut off from the rear of the building, and were nearly overpowered by the smoke before reaching the front windows. The window ledge at this point is several inches broad, and Mrs. Curtis and her brother made their way along this dangerous footing to the second-story window of the building No. 151, immediately adjoining on the west, occupied by Mrs. Collier. They were only partly dressed, and Lamont returned twice to the burning building by the same route to recover his sister's clothing and jewelry.

Among the tenants in the house immediately adjoining were Charles Schofield and Robert Villiers, a Frenchman and an ex-officer in the French Navy. Villiers's room is on the third floor of No. 151, in a direct line with the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Libbey, in the burning house. The Libbeys had been cut off from all escape by the flames, and were leaning out of their window shouting for assistance. Mrs. Libbey became crazed with terror, and mounted the sill of her window, preparatory to leaping to the street, when her husband caught and held her. Villiers and Schofield shouted to the husband to hold her as far out of the window as possible. Then Villiers, held by Schofield, reached far out, and, grasping the woman's hands, swung her into his room. Libbey was rescued in the same manner.

Jumped to the Street.

Mrs. Bowles's room was on the further side of the building, and the two men could not aid her. It is believed she opened her door, and, seeing the hallway impassable, neglected to close her door again, and the fire soon caught in her room. She rushed to the front window, and, not heeding the warning cries of the spectators, jumped out. In her fall she struck a heavy sign, hung out by the piano company from the first floor. The sign was torn from its fastenings. The woman's body bounded from the sign to the railing of the front steps, and rolled into the area in front of the building adjoining on the east. She was picked up unconscious and sent to the New York Hospital.

Meantime a wild panic was taking place among the occupants on the top floor. When the doors below were burst open by the firemen, the draft carried the flames and dense clouds of smoke to the upper floor, where, having no further egress, it spread to all the rooms. The terrified men and women ran shrieking from one room to another, groping blindly for some means of escape. Mrs. Mossway, according to the story of one of the tenants, coolly directed her fellow-lodgers to a small ladder that led from the centre of the building through a skylight to the roof. After seeing the last one through the opening, she, evidently thinking there was plenty of time to spare, went back to her room at the rear of the building for her daughter, when the central portion of the flooring in the hallway fell in, cutting off her escape by the ladder.

Then she turned to raise her window. It did not open readily, and she smashed the glass with her fists. Decker and Reed, who had escaped to the rear extension from their room on the second floor, saw the woman at the window and called to her to throw her little daughter to them. They did not notice iron bars fastened across the opening on the outside. These bars had been placed there presumably to prevent children from falling out, the windows being only small openings. In vain the frenzied woman tugged and wrenched at the iron bars until her strength gave out, and the two horrified men stood helpless and saw her sink down out of sight.

Coolest Man on Record.

So quickly did the flames do their work that all these incidents occurred before a stream of water could be directed upon the building. The firemen, upon their arrival, saw only one man, William Schnell, sitting calmly on a window ledge on the top floor of the burning house, contemplating, with serenity, the agonized faces turned up to him on the street. The flames were not far from him, and the firemen shouted to him not to jump, and he obeyed their suggestions. Once or twice a net was spread for him in case he should fall or jump, but he scarcely moved until he had been reached with a scaling ladder, when he was helped out and down to safety.

The fire was subdued within an hour, when the firemen found Mrs. Mossway and her child. Mrs. Mossway still breathed, but was unconscious. She was not severely burned, but she had inhaled fire, and died at St. Vincent's Hospital without recovering consciousness. The child had been suffocated in bed. Mrs. Mossway's husband died a year ago. She leaves another child, eighteen months old, who is at present in the care of a nurse out of the city.

Mrs. Bowles recovered consciousness at the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon, but no hopes are entertained for her recovery. She came from Boston three days ago on a shopping tour, and would have returned to-day.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It evidently began in the hallway of the first floor, which is occupied by the piano firm. Mrs. Curtis said yesterday that she kept a barrel containing scraps of paper and other refuse under the stairway on this floor. One of the lodgers reported that he had heard some one striking a match in the hall about fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered. It is believed that some belated tenant may have been seeking his way up the stairs by the aid of a match and dropped it into the barrel. The damage to the building is placed at about $5,000. It is owned by Walter R. Gillette of 32 Nassau Street. Mrs. Curtis lost about $2,000 worth of furniture, which, however, was insured. Many of the tenants lost all of their belongings. The fire did not extend to the basement floor, and even on the first floor, in the hallway of which the flames originated, the stock of the piano firm was only slightly injured by water.

Steam Dredge Destroyed by Fire.

The big dredge Capitol, owned by the International Company of this city, was totally destroyed by fire at the linseed oil works at Port Richmond, S. I., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. When the hawsers with which the dredge had been moored were cut loose, it drifted down the Kills to Burleigh's shipyard, where it collided with the old clipper ship Fawn, which was lying at the dock being dismantled. The North Shore Fire Department succeeded in extinguishing the flames on the Fawn before much damage had been done. The burning dredge drifted across the Kills and sank at Bergen Point.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Played with a Burning Brand While His Mother Was Absent.

Samuel Meyerson, the year-and-a-half-old child of Harris Meyerson, a carpenter living at 189 Division Street, was burned to death yesterday afternoon during his mother's absence from the flat. The Meyersons live on the fourth floor of the tenement. Samuel was the youngest of three children. Shortly after noon Mrs. Meyerson thought one of the children was lost, and she left her rooms to locate the missing one.

Left alone, little Samuel toddled over to the range, and, seeing a burning stick, drew it out. While playing with his find, it ignited his clothes, and when his mother found him on her return, which she says was not over fifteen minutes later, every stitch of clothing on the child was burned off, and his face and sides were burned to a crisp.

The neighbors heard Mrs. Meyerson's screams, and as they came running from all directions, they saw her with the blackened little form in her arms hastening down the stairs, on the way to a drug store near by. The neighbors hurried after her. At the drug store she was told to take the child to Beth Israel Hospital, at 206 East Broadway. There Dr. George J. Miller did what he could for the little sufferer, and Mrs. Meyerson returned home with him. Soon after arriving there the baby died.

Six Horses Burned to Death.

Six horses were burned to death in a barn at 1,547 Washington Avenue yesterday morning. They belonged to Frank Schaeffer, a contractor, who lives in the neighborhood. The total loss is $3,000, and there is insurance of $1,300. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ROSENA FURNACE "LETS GO."

Accident at a Plant Owned by Senator Hanna and ex-Senator Cameron —Workmen Badly Hurt.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., May 23.—The big Rosena furnace in this city, owned by Senator Hanna and ex-Senator Cameron, "let go" this morning, and a great volume of coke, iron ore, and coal came crashing through the roof of the casting house, burying thirty men under the debris. The injured are:

HANNA, William; head cut, arms almost severed by falling sheet iron.

LOVE, Joseph; head a mass of cuts; skull bare in three places.

MOODY, Samuel, burned and bruised.

PETRO, Mike: head cut in half dozen places; bruises and burns about the hands and arms.

REIS, —, manager of the furnace; arms and legs badly burned and bruised.

SHEARD, Frank; head badly cut, legs badly bruised, back burned, and arms terribly burned. Injuries may result in death.

Half a dozen other men were injured slightly.

WORKMAN BURIED ALIVE.

Cave-in on the Line of an Electric Road at New Castle, Penn.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., May 23.—About twenty minutes after the accident at the Rosena Furnace to-day a cave-in occurred at the seventy-foot cut of the New Castle Traction Company, that is engaged in making a track to the new Cascade Park.

Michael Curdy was buried under seventy-five feet of sand, gravel, clay, and rocks, and was dead when taken out.

Peter Herinsky was terribly bruised about the shoulders and hips, and his chest was crushed.

BARRING OUT A TROLLEY LINE.

Men Guard the Wallkill Valley Railroad to Prevent a Crossing.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 23.—All last night and to-day employes of the Wallkill Valley Railroad have been guarding a crossing of the road near New Paltz Village in order to frustrate the plans of workmen in the employ of the new Highland and New Paltz Electric Road, who have made an attempt to lay a track across the Wallkill Valley line at that point after permission to do so had been refused by the railroad company.

The refusal to allow the electric road to cross its line is made by the Wallkill Valley Railroad for the reason that it is feared the new electric line will, if it succeeds in getting across the tracks, obtain a large percentage of the travel that now goes over the Wallkill Valley Road to Lake Minnewaska, Lake Mohonk, and other well-known Summer resorts in the Shawangunk Mountains. To-night an extra gang of men has been placed on guard at the crossing.

STEAMSHIP ARCADIA FLOATED.

The Hamburg-American Liner, Which Went Ashore Near Cape Ray, Now Safe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—The Hamburg-American Liner Arcadia was pulled off the rocks near Cape Ray this morning by the British warships Cordelia, Pelican, and Buzzard, assisted by five tugs.

She is now safely anchored in Port aux Basques Harbor, having reached there under her own steam.

BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON

Chased Twice Off Cape Maysi by Spanish Gunboats and Many Shots Sent After Her.

LEFT BOTH OF THEM BEHIND

The Ethelred Reports at Philadelphia Her Exciting Experiences—The Spaniards Probably in Pursuit of Capt. Hart.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—After being twice chased by Spanish gunboats and passing through a storm of shot, which splashed in the water across her bows, the British fruit steamer Ethelred arrived at this port to-night after a five days' run from Port Antonio, Jamaica.

When the Ethelred left here, May 12, Capt. John D. Hart was arrested as he was about to step on the gang-plank to go aboard. As it was, his invalid daughter was a passenger. It is supposed that agents of the Spanish Government in this city had notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that Hart would be on the vessel.

On the trip down, just after dusk on Sunday evening, May 16, a gunboat without any lights shot out from under the Maysi Capes and, crowding on all steam, steered directly for the fruit vessel. After steaming for an hour without gaining an inch, the gunboat used a searchlight. All steam was crowded on the Ethelred, which was beginning to leave the Spaniard, when a solid shot cut the water half a mile ahead of her bows. Then came second and third shots, each nearer than its predecessor.

Capt. Israel kept on his course, and, after another hour's chase, the Spaniard dropped from the race.

The second chase happened last Thursday afternoon, in almost the exact spot where the first had occurred. As the Ethelred rounded Cape Maysi an immense Spanish gunboat of the newest type started out from under the cape and gave chase. For five hours the chase was kept up, enlivened now and then by a solid shot throwing up a small sheet of white spray just ahead of the swift vessel's bows. It began to look as if the Spaniard meant to chase the Ethelred to the Delaware Capes, when another steamship was sighted, and the big gunboat sheered off and gave vigorous chase to the newly discovered steamer.

BAD FOR COUNTRY BANKS.

The Chicago Clearing House Association Will Reduce the Rate of Interest on Deposits.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Chicago Clearing House Association banks have at last decided to reduce the rate of interest paid on country bank deposits from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. The change will take effect on and after June 1. The banks, however, will, with the improvement of business and demand for money, give due notice to resumption of the old rate.

The course of the members of the association did not take the binding form of a signed agreement. It is rather a resolution that if everybody was willingw to reduce rates everybody would.

ORDERS SUNDAY WORK STOPPED.

John D. Rockefeller's Dock Men to Rest One Day in Seven.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—It is announced that John D. Rockefeller has issued an edict against Sunday labor by the men employed on his ore docks on the upper and lower lakes.

While the men are expected to respond to calls to load or unload vessels at any hour of the day or night, they will not be asked to work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

NERVE OF A KODAK MAN.

Forgot His Danger in Trying to Photograph an Accident.

WOODBURY, N. J., May 23.—At Almonesson this afternoon a trolley car loaded with fully a hundred excursionists jumped the track while going at full speed. There was a panic.

While every one was struggling to escape from the car a man with a kodak who was aboard poised his box and shouted for every one to keep still while he shot them. The frightened people were so startled by his shout that for a moment no one moved, and all were rewarded for their hesitancy by the exultant shout of the kodak fiend that he had "got 'em." No one was injured.

ENGINEER KEPT HIS POST.

Broken Driving Rod, Though, Tore Out the Side of His Cab.

The Greenport express, leaving Long Island City at 9:10 A. M., met with an accident yesterday at Woodside, five minutes after leaving the station. The train was speeding along at a good rate when the right driving rod broke. As it whipped around it cut the ties and tore up the dirt for thirty yards, at the same time tearing away the right side of the cab.

Despite the great danger he was in from the flying arm of steel, Engineer Alexander Brown remained at his post and brought the engine to a stop. The accident caused a delay of fifteen minutes to the train.

FIREMEN HURT AT LOUISVILLE.

Wall of a Street Railway Power House that Burns, Falls on Them.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The old power house of the City Railway Company at Seventeenth and Walnut Streets, which of late has been used for storing the company's machinery, was burned with its contents this morning.

Half a dozen firemen were caught under a falling wall while fighting the fire, and two of them—Capt. Frank Raggy and Jack Jacob—were seriously hurt. The former had both legs broken and the latter is internally injured. Capt. R. H. Latimer, Edward Hughes, Timothy Lehan, and John Barry were more or less seriously burned.

The loss is $120,000, partially insured.

ONE BANK BUYS ANOTHER.

Both Among the Oldest and Strongest in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—By an arrangement just completed, the National Bank of Commerce of this city will absorb the business of the Metropolitan National Bank, having decided to buy the deposits of the latter institution. Both are among the oldest and largest concerns in the city.

While the deal is announced as a consolidation, it is in effect a liquidation of the Metropolitan National Bank through the National Bank of Commerce. In explanation Mr. J. K. Burnham, President of the Metropolitan National, in an interview to-night, said: "While on the face of the transaction it is merely a voluntary liquidation, and the winding up of the affairs of the Metropolitan National, it is actually and practically a union of two of the most powerful financial institutions in the city."

ABBOTT'S HOME RULE PLEA

The Divine Says Greater New York Should Be Allowed to Make Its Own Laws.

NO UP-STATE INTERFERENCE

Looks Forward to the Day When the Municipality Will Own Its Own Lighting Plant and Railroads.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, to members of Winchester Post, G. A. R. The sermon was an appeal for an exercise of true patriotism in the discharge of civic duties, and the preacher discussed the problem arising out of the creation of Greater New York. After describing the magnitude of the city, he said that, whether the city should become really a greater New York or remain only a bigger New York depended entirely upon the spirit in which its citizens accepted the great opportunity offered. Gladstone had said that the American Constitution was the grandest document ever struck off by any body of men, and in Dr. Abbott's opinion history would give the new charter the same rank among city constitutions that the Federal Constitution held among those of nations. Continuing, he said:

"In the first place, then, we ought to claim for ourselves the right to govern ourselves. We ought to insist upon home rule. I repudiate the idea that the 3,000,000 people in the Greater New York have not as much capacity in self-government as the people of any State in the Union. If we have not, then let us learn wisdom by our blunders. We are better able to manage our own affairs than anybody else is to manage them for us. For one thing, I strongly oppose the selling of liquor on the Sabbath, but whether it is to be sold or not ought to be determined by the Greater New York. It is not a question to be settled for us by the residents of St. Lawrence County, nor by any other people whatsoever. If we do not know enough to shut up the liquor shops on Sunday, let us pay the penalty of keeping them open. But let us determine the question ourselves. If there is no other way of securing the right of self-government, the City of New York and the coterminous counties should be set apart and made a State by themselves, but I hope this alternative does not confront us.

City Not a Football.

"Secondly, the interests of a great city should no longer be made a football to be kicked about on the field of Federal politics. The question to be determined next Fall is not whether we shall have free silver or not; it is whether we shall have a City Government in the interest of these 3,000,000 persons, a City Government in the interest of purity, of truth, of righteousness.

"Our misgovernment has been our own fault. It has been not because of the ignorant or of the foreign vote, but because of the reputable, well-to-do, cultivated classes. If the Greater New York is really great it will be because every citizen who cares for the public welfare is willing to sacrifice something of private interest to public duty. We have had such men. Such a man I count him to be who is to-day supervising the cleaning of the streets in the Manhattan district of the Greater New York. Such a man I count him to be who until recently was supervising the police in the Manhattan district. Such a man we all count him to be, our honored citizen, Seth Low, who gave his life energies to lifting this city out of the slough in which it had fallen and making of it no mean city.

"In the third place we must put this city in the advance guard of municipal reform. Mayor Wurster has taken the sensible ground that the bridge is only a city street, and it ought to be possible for a man to go from one part of the Greater New York to another for a single fare. I look forward to the time when the city will light its streets and the residences of its citizens, just as now it supplies its streets and its citizens with water. I cannot see any reason why it should hire a corporation to supply it with light and not with water. I look for the time when the city will own and administer its own highways, when the elevated roads and the trolley lines will belong to the municipality and be operated by it.

Better Educational System.

"The greatness of the city will depend not upon its size, but upon the kind of boys and girls we are training; that is upon our public school and teachers. And so the fourth point is this: See to it that your public schools are well maintained and richly endowed and supported. It is a shame that in this great city any children should roam the streets because there is no room for them in school. It is a shame that any teacher should be compelled to care for sixty or seventy pupils. No private school ought to do better for its patrons than the public schools.

"We want a broader education, an education of the fingers, of the eyes, of the hands, of the body. An education for the artisan or the workingman or the one whose bread depends upon the wisdom as well as the skill of his industry. Industrial education should be incorporated in our school system. I claim for the children of this Greater New York an educational system so equipped that the children of the common people shall have the best that modern thought and modern civilization can give to any."

GAYNOR ON GREATER CITY.

The Justice Believes Its First Mayor Will Meet His Political Death.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor addressed a large audience yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society, held in Williamsburg, upon the topic, "What Are the People and Government of Greater New York?"

During the course of his address he predicted the political end of the man who will accept the office of Mayor of the Greater New York. Justice Gaynor spoke first upon the question of municipal ownership of public franchises. He advocated the leasing system for railroads on the ground that it was impossible for the people to control them. He spoke of the workings of this system in other places, particularly the success of the governmental ownership of railroads in Europe.

"I think that under such a system," said the Justice, "the passengers here in this city would have to pay only a two-cent fare. As it is, the railroad companies fix their own fares." Justice Gaynor deprecated the existing practices of public officials in not discussing public affairs. He said they reminded one of that quotation from Milton's great hymn, "The Organs Are Dumb." He continued:

"Public men in this country are under a reign of terror. As a requisite for holding office it is the policy to keep still, know nothing, say nothing, and do nothing. But this era is being passed, and we are nearing the end of dark horses, and of putting up obscure people for offices to betray the people. Still, suppose I should advocate the theory that public officials should express themselves, it would be called anarchy and socialism by people who never think or look further than their nose. Our children will look back with amazement some day at our actions in giving away such valuable franchises as we have. Those who control the franchises control our legislators, our Common Council, and our bosses. They dictate the nominees for office, and seek their own aggrandizement from the people of whom they have become the rulers.

In discussing the charter, Judge Gaynor said that its noticeable feature is the borough system. While the patronage in the hands of the head of the City Government will be immense, that fact alone made it safe for the people. He said that no Mayor could attempt to use his powers, individually or politically, without being destroyed.

"The first Mayor of the Greater New York," he said, "will have one of the most difficult schemes before him that ever existed in this country. To succeed he must be a great student of human nature, of economy, and be of infinite patience. There will be great bickering and strife between the different boroughs, and I do not think that any man of sense will court the opportunity of becoming the first Mayor. Whoever he is, and whatever his qualifications, it will mean the destruction or that man politically. The only thing to fear is that the first man to run the government will get into a rut, and a bad one."

Jupstice Gaynor, in closing, said the new Government should provide at the outset schools in sufficient number to allow every child a sitting. He said that the present contract system should be abolished, and the city do all of its own work. Standard wages would thus be established, and fewer labor troubles would result.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ON A WHEEL.

Led a Sunday Procession of 3,000 Riders, of Whom 150 Were Women.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison, riding a wheel and escorted by eight officers in knickerbocker, led the annual Sunday run of Chicago's bicycle clubs to-day. The parade started from Thirty-fifth Street and Grand Boulevard, and ended at the loop in Garfield Park, and was participated in by 3,000 cyclists, of whom 150 were women.

WHEELMAN KILLED BY CARS.

Otto Keppling of Rochester Run Over by a Train He Was Racing With.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—Otto Keppling of this city, aged eighteen years, was racing on his bicycle with a train on the Irondequoit Bay Railroad to-day.

He caught his pedal in the step of a car and was thrown under the wheels.

He was killed instantly.

JOHN WANAMAKER PREACHED.

To Fulfill His Promise, He Spoke to Six Chicago Congregations.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—Recently John Wanamaker was assigned by the General Assembly to preach in certain churches in Chicago, and he agreed to do so. To-day he kept his word by speaking in six different places. In the morning, accompanied by Ballington Booth, he went to the Royal Arcanum Hall, where he addressed a very large congregation. Then in succession he spoke in D. L. Moody's three churches.

In the afternoon he was heard in the Third Presbyterian Church, and later in the First Baptist Church by the pastor's special request.

DR. JOHN P. ATWATER DEAD.

Lived at Poughkeepsie—Last of the Yale Class of 1834.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 23.—Dr. John P. Atwater, last surviving member of the class of '34 of Yale College, died at his home in this city this afternoon.

He was born in 1813 at Carlisle, Penn., where his father, the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, was President of Dickinson College. Dr. Atwater lived at Cincinnati from 1837 until 1861, and removed to Poughkeepsie in 1870. He was one of the early purchasers of real estate in Chicago, and owned considerable valuable business property there.

He leaves two children, Edward Stoers Atwater, President of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and Lucy J. Atwater.

MANY COLONELS IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Atkinson Makes New Ones, and More Are Expected.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—The rapidly augmenting list of Georgia Colonels threatens to become a subject of moment to the inhabitants of this State. It is the prerogative of the Governor to appoint additional staff officers at his own pleasure, and immediately the lucky man is vested with the title of "Colonel." The last Legislature tried to restrict the number of Colonels, but Gov. Atkinson killed the bill, and now is industriously increasing his staff.

Each successive administration lately has swelled the list. At the present time it aggregates 81. Those near the Governor declare that it is his intention to make fresh additions to the list until it reaches 100. There is nothing to prevent prospective Executives from following this example, and some predict a time when every other man in the State will bear the title of Colonel. It is pointed out that the Governor has incurred many political debts in his various campaigns, and that he is taking this method to compensate his friends for past favors.

NEBRASKA MAXIMUM RATE CASE

Surprise at Announcement of the Decision That It Is Not Constitutional.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.—The announcement that the Supreme Court had agreed to declare the Nebraska maximum rate unconstitutional, and would formally render that decision Monday, has caused much surprise and some indignation throughout the State. It is particularly wondered at that the finding on so momentous a question is given out before being formally announced.

When the dispatch was shown to John L. Webster, one of the attorneys for the State in the maximum freight rate case, he said he could not talk positively until the report is verified by the receipt of the decision proper. He could not tell what action would be taken. In commenting upon the reported text of the decision he said the court must have gone outside of the case in order to obtain the material for its decision, as the point that "legislation of this kind is encroaching upon the province of Congress" was not argued before the Supreme Court nor even mentioned before it.

The point was raised before Justice Brewer, who, however, immediately threw it out, as it had no bearing upon the case, and from that time to the present it was not again raised.

It is announced that the Governor will at once call a special session of the Legislature to pass another law.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy, covering the lake regions, central near Lake Huron, moving eastward, is causing high winds in the lake regions and on the New England coast.

The pressure is high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is low throughout the Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, also in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys; it has fallen in the lower lake region and in the Middle Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States and lower in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers have occurred in New England, throughout the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for New England, and the North and Middle Atlantic States. The weather will clear in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions Monday. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic States and higher in the Missouri Valley, remaining stationary in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	68	53	56
6 A. M.	67	52	57
9 A. M.	67	59	64
12 M.	71	62	68
4 P. M.	64	59	65
6 P. M.	61	58	63
9 P. M.	57	56	60
12 P. M.	56	50	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61½
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

QUIGG FOR CHAIRMAN

SENATOR PLATT DEMANDS HIS ELECTION AS HEAD OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Jacob Worth Revolted and His Deposition from the Leadership Has Been Ordered.

Insurance Commissioner Payn Attempted to Block the Plans of the Senators, But Was Not Listened to—He Went Home in Bad Humor—Personalities Indulged in at Yesterday's Conference.

There was a conference of Republican leaders in Senator Platt's apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. It was more of a wordy battle than a conference, and bitter personalities were exchanged. As a result, Congressman Quigg, who is Senator Platt's choice for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was triumphant, while Insurance Commissioner Payn was "turned down" and left the city with a resolve to be revenged firmly rooted in his mind. It was also decided to dethrone "Jake" Worth, the Republican leader in Kings County, because he has not obeyed Senator Platt's orders.

Senator Platt rose early, and began to receive his callers at breakfast. He read with interest the story of his controversy with John Brooks Leavitt and denunciation by Good Government Club C, which was published exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, but neither then, or until he left the city later in the day, would he talk concerning it.

Among the first to call on the Senator were Barnett H. Davis of Elmira, Hugh McRoberts of Richmond County, and William J. Young of Queens. They were followed by Edward Lauterbach, F. S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, and L. L. Van Allen. The latter had power to speak for Postmaster Van Cott, who could not be present. Among the others who gathered, and who favored Congressman Quigg, were Frank H. Platt, A. B. Boardman, John Stiebling, and Amasa Thornton. Among the followers of Mr. Payn were State Superint

M'KINLEY AN OPPORTUNIST

So a Democratic Senator Says Referring to the President's Cuban Policy.

UNCERTAIN WHAT TO DO NEXT

His Programme Exhausted When He Sent His Message Asking Relief for Suffering Americans—Cabinet Against Intervention.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—"President McKinley is an opportunist," said a Democratic Senator to-day, in speaking about the promised Administration policy toward Cuba. "He does not take a broad view of the situation. He has no plan for anything but to-day.

"From the admissions of his friends, he had exhausted his programme when he sent to the Congress his message asking for relief for the distressed Americans in Cuba. Now he is waiting upon some sort of report expected from Judge Calhoun. It is incredible that the word of Judge Calhoun shall be regarded as more influential than the experience of the Government and other Governments, as recorded in international law."

The most diligent inquiry among the friends of the President does not bring to light any definite policy by which the independence of Cuba can be secured without intervention, and, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES two days ago, the Cabinet is opposed to intervention.

There is no "split" in the popular acceptance of that word—no division estranging the members of the Cabinet who are conservative from the President, who is represented by anonymous prominent men as making little speeches to all visitors to express his sympathy with the insurgents.

To-morrow's proceedings in the House will show that the President is not so "well settled" in his policy that he is prepared to offer it as an inducement to prevent the House from adopting the belligerency resolution. The assumption is that the resolution will remain on the Speaker's table, as there is no Committee on Foreign Affairs to send it to, and it is not expected that Speaker Reed will create a committee in order to have a place to which to refer the bill.

The House has voted that the committees shall not be appointed, but the House can change that order. No one who has observed the complete ascendency of the Speaker over the House will look for anything except postponement of the vote on the resolution, and faith in the Speaker is so strong that his advice may serve to lead to a disposition of the bill to suit his view, even if it does not fully satisfy or sustain the President.

"The Republican policy," said a Democrat who is strongly in favor of intervention, "is to play with the Western sentiment for intervention until something shall occur to make it unnecessary to intervene. The latest suggestion is that McKinley will renew Mr. Olney's propositions. They were very well a year ago, and ought to justify action as positive as that almost promised in the last message of President Cleveland. As Minister De Lome agrees with most of what Secretary Olney wrote to him, the impression is that the Cubans are not likely to get more out of this Administration than they did out of the last one."

A CUBAN FERMENT IN JERSEY.

Another Expedition Is Said to be Preparing Near Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 23.—It is generally believed here that another filibustering expedition is under way or preparing somewhere along the New Jersey coast, and that it will be sent to Cuba very shortly.

The Cuban Junta here to-day had a conference with Joseph Sutton of Tuckahoe, Steward Scull, and William Blanc of Camden, all well-wishers of the Cuban cause. Those in the conference would say nothing, and the only information that could be elicited was a remark made by Mr. Sutton, that big events in connection with the Cuban revolution were about to happen. He would not indicate the nature of his big events nor say where they might be looked for to show themselves.

Because the conference was held here and there is so much activity displayed among the Cuban sympathizers, it is almost certain that this will not be the point where any expedition will leave.

CALHOUN'S WORK IN CUBA.

No Report Expected from Him Until He Shall Return.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—To set at rest the common expectation that a more or less sensational report upon the situation in Cuba is looked for any day by the President, it may be stated that it is not part of the understanding under which Mr. Calhoun went to Havana that he is to make a report by mail, or indeed at all, until he returns to Washington, and then his observations may be communicated to the President verbally and not in an official form, for it is a fact that Mr. Calhoun's only official duty is an investigation of the Ruiz case.

1,200 Destitute Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A telegram was received at the State Department yesterday from Consul General Lee indicating that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The Consul General says that the number may reach 1,200. The Consul at Matanzas reports 250 there and the Consul at Sagua 450.

Fernando Govin Released.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—United States Consul General Lee yesterday cabled the State Department from Havana that the Spanish officials there have released Fernando Govin, an American citizen, who has been under arrest, and he will leave the island.

MRS. WHITE'S BAD SHOOTING.

Mrs. Lefantine Was Quite Close, but the Bullets Only Hit the Back Fence.

There was trouble in the Whites' back yard at 67 Adams Street, Brooklyn. Likewise it might be called Mrs. Lefantine's back yard, because the clothes lines of the two families meet and cross in the limited space of the rear yard, and the garments thereon flop in the wind and mix at times indiscriminately. Thus it was that the trouble arose in the first place, because of the vagaries of the wind and because the space was too narrow for the mutual selfishness and unwillingness to yield displayed by the contending families.

It broke out on Saturday night. Mrs. White said something, and Mrs. Lefantine retorted. Then White interfered with a revolver, and the police stepped in.

Two shots were fired, and Mrs. Lefantine screamed, and told the neighbors the Whites had always hated her. When the smoke had cleared away, the Whites resting securely in the Adams Street Police Station, and Mrs. Lefantine's hysterics had ceased sufficiently to allow her to talk coherently, she said White, in a bloodthirsty way, had appeared upon the rear stoop, cocked his revolver, and handed it to his wife, with the injunction to "shoot the tongue off that ——."

Mrs. White tried to obey orders, and succeeded in sending two bullets through the fence, producing hysterics instead of blood from Mrs. Lefantine. It took the neighbors some hours to convince Mrs. Lefantine that she was not seriously injured.

The Whites' side of the story will be told to-day in the Adams Street Police Court.

CROWD AT GRANT'S TOMB.

It Is Estimated that 50,000 Persons Entered the Mausoleum.

A steady stream of bicycle riders and people afoot and in vehicles poured along the Western Boulevard and Riverside Drive and streets leading to them from early yesterday morning until late last night.

The Grant Tomb seemed to be the objective point. Probably 100,000 men, women, and children visited it during the day, and half of them entered the mausoleum.

Long before the doors were opened a great throng was waiting. Every seat along the drive was occupied all day, and hundreds of wheels rested against the slopes on the inner side.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. A. and Mrs. Sheatman, Savannah, Ga.; A. G. and Miss Ramsay, Hamilton, Ontario; Frank A. Lee, Cincinnati; F. G. and Mrs. Ewing, Glenavan, Tenn., and S. P. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.

ASTOR—Leon T. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; C. A. McDowell, Liverpool, England; ex-State Fish Commissioner and ex-Mayor D. G. Hackney, Fort Plain, N. Y.; J. Foley and Mrs. Foley, Washington, D. C.; C. T. Reynolds, Cohoes, N. Y.; G. V. Halliday, Cincinnati; William F. Sprague, Cleveland; W. H. Fairbanks, Warren, Mass.

BARTHOLDI—George W. Jones, Leo B. Judson, William Wick Woodhouse, Norfolk, Va.

BREVOORT—Henry C. Danvers and H. F. Wyler, London, England.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—F. S. Ward and T. J. Pearman, Bermuda; I. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. Buguet, Chapello, Mount Regis; A. Clare Watson, St. Joe, La.

BUCKINGHAM—L. G. Woodhouse, East Hampton, L. I.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Thielmann and Count von Gortzen, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, and Mrs. W. B. Hazen, Washington, D. C.

DEVONSHIRE—A. Kline, Troy.

ENDICOTT—L. B. Well, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator G. F. and Mrs. Hoar, Boston, and Henry Le Barry Jayne and Mrs. Jayne, Philadelphia.

GERLACH—Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, Tokio, Japan; W. H. Young, J. Harry Theobald, Chicago, and Henry W. Warner, Buffalo.

GILSEY—George T. Thompson, London, England; Mrs. E. J. Cooke, Macon, Ga.; O. J. Dalgneau, Salem, Mass.

GRAND—J. E. McDonald, United States Navy; John Rufus Edie, United States Army; W. C. Dawson, United States steamship Indiana; J. H. Russell, W. H. Helen, Capt. Millard, T. Watz, United States Army, and Mrs. Watz, Washington, D. C.

GRAND UNION—Z. and Mrs. Armitage, Manchester, England; Charles Putnam, Nova Scotia; L. Zeigler, Chicago; George B. Day, Cambridge, Mass.

HOFFMAN—E. L. Babcock, Cuyahaga Falls, Ohio; R. G. Brown, James H. Dyer, Portland, Me.; C. Bryce, Columbus, Ohio; A. W. Masters, Chicago; C. P. Ellerslee, St. Louis, and Thomas P. and Mrs. Fay, Long Branch.

HOLLAND HOUSE—J. H. Benton, Jr., Boston; S. G. Curtiss, Roohester; W. A. McVittie, Galveston; C. G. Goodridge, Minneapolis; Thomas Williams, Chicago; Dr. W. W. Wickwire, Halifax.

IMPERIAL—G. H. McRae, St. Paul; H. Unterman, Buffalo; S. E. Seymour, Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph MacCreary, Toledo; John J. Key, Colorado Springs.

MANHATTAN—William Wardrope, Chicago; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse; H. Rockefeller, Tarrytown; Delos A. Chappel, Trinidad; John and Mrs. Struthers, Philadelphia; Sidney Low, Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH—C. H. Green, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Eustice, New Orleans; Hugh Jarvis, Clarksburg, West Va.; Henry L. Canova, Richmond, Va.

METROPOLE—N. P. Brooks, Lakewood.

MURRAY HILL—Josiah and Mrs. Austin, Rochester; J. T. Remy, Burlington, Ia.; John Cramer, Milwaukee; William L. Porter, Watertord, N. Y.; Mortimer and Mertin Bennett, Hartford; Gray Cushman, St. Louis.

NETHERLAND—Horace B. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.

NORMANDIE—C. C. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—B. J. Eustice, Boston; E. H. Russell, Worcester; G. A. Wahlgreen, Denver; W. S. Elmdorf, Albany.

PLAZA—Aubrey and R. A. Brooklebank and G. L. Fletcher, Liverpool, England; Nelson Morris, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Maud Morris, Chicago.

SAVOY—Arthur S. and Mrs. Esterbrooke, A. D. and Mrs. Miller, Boston; W. J. and Miss Taylor, Tuxedo; A. D. and Mrs. Brownlie, East Orange; A. G. and Mrs. Martin, Brooklyn.

SINCLAIR—Thomas Curtin, Buffalo; F. Perry and Mrs. and Miss Perry, Philadelphia.

STUYVESANT—Edward and Mrs. Weitzel, O. C. Allen, Detroit; H. R. Scott, Readsville, N. C.

ST. CLOUD—M. Everett and Mrs. Everett, Boston.

VENDOME—Miss Miriam Brooke Collins, Philadelphia; Charles G. Hunt, and J. C. and Mrs. Newton, Boston.

WALDORF—H. J. Beemer, F. G. Ogden, J. A. Pillow, Montreal; J. de Pelly, M. A. Bouchard, Paris, France; George Bal, Miss O'Connor Eccles, T. Katayama, K. Adaille, K. Takayama, Paris, France; Mrs. R. G. Preitan and the Misses Preitan, Colorado Springs.

WINDSOR—J. W. Englehardt, Petrollo, Canada; E. C. and Mrs. Coates, Boston; Kemp G. Cooper, Denver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; cloaks, ribbons, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; C. T. Baird, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Daube, Cohn & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. Daube, boys' clothing, 260 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Abernethy, cabinet hardware, 110 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; E. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; W. E. Russell, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Albert.

Kahn, A., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Kahn, woolens; Gilsey House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Varzwoll, flowers and feathers, 90 Spring Street; Holland House.

Loucheim & Loeb, Baltimore, Md.; S. H. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Stewart, linens, white goods, cloaks, and suits, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pefferling, laces and trimmings; Stuart House.

Muhlfelder, J., & Nathan, Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; F. P. Reeves, dry goods, &c.; A. Phan representing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Spear & Brother, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Stoneman, G. F., Albany, N. Y.; knit underwear; Holland House.

Wodtke, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. C. Krueger represents, 338 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Waldman, S. L., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

A CHICAGO COURT INCIDENT.

Unexpected Aid to Blind Veteran Comes from the Jury and Saves Him from a Hard Fate.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Col. George Hilton, aged and sightless, was led into the County Court Saturday to prove his sanity. He charged that relatives had declared him insane in order to get his pension. He had come from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton.

He told the Court that his blindness arose from a sunstroke which he received while saluting Gen. Grant at the siege of Vicksburg. He was at the head of 200 skirmishers when Grant rode up. He raised his sword to salute the General, and dropped, stricken by the intense heat. When he recovered, his sight was gone.

At this point in the story a dramatic scene occurred in court.

One of the jurors arose and said: "Col. Hilton, this was on the road running over a high hill, was it not?"

"Yes," replied the blind man; "but how do you know?"

"I was there," came the answer.

Then another juror stepped out of the box and shook Hilton by the hand, saying that he, too, knew the truth of what had been said.

This man, E. E. Van Dieu, told the Court that he lived in the same house with Hilton in New York for fifteen years, and he could testify to his sanity.

The Judge refused to commit Hilton.

HE VICTIMIZED TACOMANS.

Warrant Out for E. L. Sawyer, Who Sold Worthless Mining Property.

TACOMA, Washington, May 23.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Ernest L. Sawyer, formerly prominent here, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

It is charged that he victimized half a dozen prominent Tacomans by selling them a large interest in the Midway Mine, at Rossland, B. C.

After paying several thousand dollars they sent an expert to examine the property. He reported it to be valueless. They say Sawyer agreed to pay $500 for the claim, having it transferred to another man, from whom he took a bond for the deed, which was exhibited to purchasers. They wanted Sawyer to square up, but he went to Spokane, and later to Toronto, where he is manager of the Favorite, an Eastern mining company and syndicate, in which prominent Canadian officials and members of Parliament are interested.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

FOUR MAY HAVE DROWNED

Three Pleasure Craft Capsized in a Series of Heavy Squalls Off Coney Island.

CREWS OF TWO PERHAPS LOST

John M. Lyons of Bath Beach and John Scherl of Brooklyn Report that They Saw at Different Times and Places a Boat with Two Men Aboard Turn Over.

There was more than Summer force behind the wind that worried the sea around Coney Island yesterday, and played havoc with the pleasure craft anchored in Gravesend Bay and along the Bath Beach and Bensonhurst water fronts.

Two yachts were capsized, and it is believed four lives were lost. One of the boats has not been recovered, but the other drifted ashore at the Dyker Park. Both were seen on the bay, each manned by two men, and one of them was seen to capsize and throw her crew into the water.

The police have not yet learned the identity of the men drowned. They say they are not certain any one was drowned, and they have not discovered to whom the recovered boat belongs. It was at 10 o'clock in the morning that John M. Lyons of Bay Thirteenth Street and Bath Avenue, who had been fishing off Norton's Point, started for shelter from the increasing force of the squalls that were threatening to overturn his open boat. He saw, some distance away, an eighteen-foot cutter, painted green and carrying a leg of mutton sail listing heavily. There were two men aboard. They were evidently in distress, but a sudden squall prevented Lyons from even attempting to go to their assistance.

By the time he had recovered control of his own craft the cutter was out of sight. The sea was running high, and Lyons's boat was so low in the water that he could see only a short distance seaward or ahead.

He reported what he had seen to the police. Late in the afternoon a boat answering in every particular the cutter described by him drifted on her side to the beach of the Dyker Park, below Fort Hamilton. Her port bows were stove as if from a collision, six feet were missing from her topmast, and the sail was hanging in rags from the bolt ropes. She had no name on any part of her, nor anything that offered any clue to tell where she came from or by whom, if any one, she was manned.

Disappeared Off the Creek.

John Scheri of 376 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, had an experience almost identical with that of Mr. Lyons. But for the difference of time and place the police to whom he reported it would have believed the accident reported by both men was the same. Mr. Scheri was fishing at noon from an open boat just off the Coney Island Creek when he saw a boat with two men aboard disappear. They were a couple of hundred yards away from him, beating outward as he was making for the shore. Suddenly the boat disappeared, and Mr. Scheri is certain it capsized and sank. The water is comparatively shallow about the mouth of the creek, but it was too rough all the afternoon for a careful examination to be made.

The police have received no reports of persons or boats missing. They made a tour of the different places where boats are hired out without learning anything bearing on the reports.

More than a dozen of the yachts off Ulmer Park were more or less damaged by the wind and rough water, and one of them, the Clytie of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, drifted from her anchorage and pounded heavily on the beach before a crew of amateur life savers rescued William Schumacher, the owner, who was alone aboard, and managed to tow the schooner to shelter.

The naphtha launch Exenia of the Perth Amboy Yacht Club, owned and commanded by Thomas Fenton, Jr., with James Wallace, David Watson, and Donald MacKay aboard, was caught in a squall and capsized off Coney Island Creek. The men were all picked up and taken to the Stella fishing station. The Exenia was towed to a landing place but little the worse for the mishap.

Pleasant Weather Ashore.

Although the Coney Island season has not yet been formally declared open, a big crowd yesterday enjoyed the various attractions provided by the amusement and refreshment caterers. Surf Avenue and the Bowery were the centres of public interest.

The stiff breeze that was blowing made the warmth of the sun's rays all the more welcome. The patched and shaggy camel who stood quietly blinking at the door of the Streets of Cairo, equally indifferent to the brown-skinned youth who listlessly beat a tom-tom on his back and the curious people that watched the bag-pipe player below him, enjoyed it as much as any one.

Business at the concert and beer halls was conducted with due respect for the law, as the half-eaten ham sandwiches that adorned the several tables where guests were seated bore evidence.

There were twenty-five detectives of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement League on duty all day, but they found no violations they deemed sufficiently important to justify a report to the police. Only three arrests were made for disorderly conduct or drunkenness and none up to late in the evening for excise violation.

The bicycle paths from Brooklyn were crowded all day with wheelmen and wheelwomen coming and going, but there were no accidents of any moment and no arrests were made for scorching.

Cool at Rockaway Beach.

The bright sunshine, numerous visitors, and some of the hotels being open at Rockaway Beach yesterday indicated that the old-time resort had awakened from its Winter slumber. The steamer General Slocum made its first trips of the season, and brought down a crowd of New Yorkers and Brooklynites to spend the time strolling along the beach and watching the Jamaica Bay boatmen and fishermen. It was too cool for bathing, and light overcoats and wraps were in great demand.

The trains also carried quite a number of visitors. There was no reason for any one going thirsty, as all kinds of drinks could be bought at the hotels and pavilions that were open. Most of the hotels will be open by Decoration Day, when the season starts.

Boy Rolled Into the River.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 23.—Joseph West, eight years old, son of Mrs. H. B. West of Hudson Street, was drowned this evening. He was riding a velocipede along the bank of the Hudson River, when in some manner he fell off, and rolled into the water.

DROWNED IN THE SOUND.

Gasser Tried to Swim Ashore from a Capsized Boat.

While returning in a rowboat from a day's fishing at West Farm Creek William Gasser, 21 years old, of 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, fell overboard and was drowned in Long Island Sound, off Ferry Point, yesterday afternoon.

John Seafort of 1,114 Washington Avenue, Fred. Paul of 783 Webster Avenue, and William Kars of 153 Elton Avenue, were in the boat with Gasser. They started home at 5 o'clock, but the tide was strong against them, and there was a heavy sea. Off Ferry Point the boat, which was overloaded, was swung around and capsized. Gasser struck out to swim ashore, being 150 feet out, but sank. His body was swept away. The others clung to the boat and were saved.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—1,547 Washington Avenue; Frank Schaffer; damage, $3,000.
4:10 A. M.—149 West Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Minnie Curtis and others; damage, $2,000.
5:40 A. M.—193 Orchard Street; Abraham Bers; damage, $5.
2:10 P. M.—87 Mulberry Street; N. Sarapa; damage, $20.
4:50 P. M.—20 Bowery; A. H. Meyer.
8:08 P. M.—22½ Catharine Street; Daniel Usselman; damage slight.
9:26 P. M.—2,000 Second Avenue; William McLaughlin; damage, $100.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.

A White Man Shot to Death for Inciting a Negro to Murder.

DALLAS, Texas, May 23.—At 4 o'clock this morning a mob of 500 white farmers from the Counties of Cass, Wood, and Smith stormed the jail at Tyler, Smith County, and shot William Jones, a well-known white man, to death in his cell.

Last Tuesday Dr. Riley Stewart, a leading planter, and ex-County Commissioner of Cass County, was killed by a negro, Eff Johnson, a negro, was arrested Wednesday morning, and Jones later in the day. They were hurried to the Smith County Jail for safety.

Late Wednesday night 200 men made a demonstration before the Tyler jail, but departed on a show of force. The mob this morning was not expected and easily overpowered the guards. They spared the negro who did the killing, because he confessed and said Jones had hired him to kill Stewart that he and others might be benefited by the heavy insurance.

SENT A SKULL TO "SAMUELS."

Climax of the Strange Persecution of the Yenni Family.

A messenger boy delivered a loosely wrapped parcel at 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Saturday evening, saying it was for "Samuels." Nobody of that name lives there, and the family of Edgardo Yenni, who have been living there since the house was completed, have been so much annoyed by mail sent to the house for Louis Samuels, that they complained to the postal authorities some time ago.

Miss Clementine Yenni opened the package and found it to contain a human skull. Mr. Yenni carried the skull to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and stated that Arthur Hubbard, a lodger in his house, had gone out on his bicycle Saturday afternoon and had not returned. Mr. Yenni did not think, however, that the skull was Hubbard's. It is an old one, and has apparently been varnished. It was sent to the Harlem Morgue.

BUSY DAY AT EAGLE LAKE.

Three Sets of Meetings—Talks on Missions—Building Here Not to be Sold.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 23.—Though the General Assembly has not been in session to-day, it has not been a time of idleness. Many ministers have preached in neighboring towns, but most of the commissioners and visitors have remained here. Consequently, the meetings held in the large auditorium have been very fully attended.

Three sets of meetings have occupied the day. In the morning, Dr. James A. Worden, Superintendent of the Board of Sunday Schools, taught the Sabbath school lesson. It was upon the first council at Jerusalem, and was made to teach the authority of the General Assembly. The second service consisted of a missionary adddress upon Alaska by the Moderator, Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

The first hour of the afternoon was devoted to the interests of the American Sabbath Union. Addresses were made by Dr. I. W. Hathaway, General Secretary of the Union; the Hon. Samuel B. Hur, Philadelphia; the Hon. William Lanning, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, President of the Women's National Sabbath Alliance, and Elder James Yereance, New York, manager of the Union. The following hour was devoted to the Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions. The Rev. John Hewitt, Emporia, was presented, and an address was delivered by the Rev. John Eaton on Utah. He said that the idea that polygamy was dying out was a mistake.

Several other commissioners spoke, the final address being delivered by Sheldon Jackson, who again spoke of Alaska and of the hardships caused by the failure of the churches to provide for the continuance of the work in the school at Sitka.

In the evening Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of Bethany Church, Philadelphia, preached on "The Holy Spirit." The exercises of the day were closed with a meeting in the interests of missions, both home and foreign, the speakers being the Rev. Elliott B. Brown, Dubuque; the Rev. Samuel Moffett, Corea; the Rev. Henry C. Vanderbeet, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. J. Boomer, Chile.

During the day the matter of the Presbyterian Building in New York has been discussed in private conversation, and the impression is that the General Assembly will not order its sale.

SOLDIER OFFICE SEEKERS.

Assumption on the Part of Discharged Department Employes That They Are To Be Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Attention has been directed repeatedly since the incoming of the present Administration to the effect produced upon veterans of the Union Army all over the country who have been in the Government service, who have been dismissed, and who seek reinstatement. Upon the assumption that there is to be a general reinstatement of such persons, many thousands of men and women, it is asserted, have come here at great expense, some of them without providing the means with which to return home, and they are represented as exerting all the influence which they can bring to bear to regain their places.

The confidence that success will reward their efforts has been encouraged by the reinstatement of soldiers and their widows in the Department of Agriculture and in the Department of the Interior, although there have been some conspicuous reinstatements in other departments and many applications are pending and must soon be disposed of in departments in which it will be difficult to provide for the applicants. But it is apparent that in many instances it will be inadvisable to reinstate the persons who apply.

Some of those who have been put back are too old to be of service, one instance being mentioned of a man seventy-six years of age, who is utterly incapable of performing the duties to which he was assigned. There are others seeking restoration who were discharged for cause and whose records will not justify their reinstatement.

It is suggested by a friend of the President that some of the applications for reinstatement ought to be scanned closely if it is considered desirable by this Administration to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the service.

Some of the soldiers discharged from the service during the last twelve years had presumed upon the fact that they were veterans, and in some way better protected from discharge, to foment trouble and encourage insubordination in the departments in which they were employed. It is probable that in some of the departments, if not all, the records will show the reasons for dismissals of soldiers.

To reinstate men who have incurred dismissal for defiance of the rules of the service will be demoralizing to the service if the men who recommended the discharges are still in their places. The return of incompetent or uncivil men will be regarded by them as a rebuke of the men who discharged them, and thereafter it will not only be impossible to discipline the restored men, but it will be difficult to assert the rules as applicable to all except the men who were restored and who will become, by restoration, exempt from the regulations for those who have hitherto been subject to wholesome discipline.

The restoration of these old soldier employes will, of course, crowd out other employes. The appropriations are made up for a certain number of clerks, specified in the bills. It is easy to see that if men who are incompetent, according to the record, are brought in it will be necessary to turn out men who must have been competent in order to retain their places. While the plan of restoration may be a good thing for some old soldiers, it may be disastrous for the service. For political reasons it will be considered imperative that some of the soldiers be put back. Age may not be a bar, competency is not likely to be of controlling weight; the main thing is to please as many soldiers as possible and to hold on to all the soldier votes that would otherwise go over to the other party in the next election out of resentment.

BIG CROWD AT THE AQUARIUM.

Monster Sturgeon and Turtle Were the Drawing Features.

The white whales had not yet arrived at the aquarium yesterday, but the big sturgeon and green turtle proved attractions that drew unusually large crowds to the place.

There were 16,024 visitors, next to the largest attendance for one day, the largest having been 17,572. Since the opening of the aquarium in December there have been, in round numbers, 800,000 visitors.

ST. LOUIS MEN IN TROUBLE

The Arrest of Richard M. Scruggs and E. S. Langborne for Violating Customs Rules.

DID NOT DECLARE PRESENTS

As They Were Leaving the Steamship St. Paul with Pockets Bulging a Detective Stopped Them—Misinformed About the Law, They Said.

Richard M. Scruggs, the St. Louis millionaire merchant and philanthropist, who arrived Saturday on the steamship St. Paul and whose failure to make declaration to the customs officials of jewelry which he had purchased in Europe, led to its confiscation and the arrest of himself and his friend, Edmond S. Langhorne, was at the Waldorf yesterday.

The goods taken from Mr. Scruggs consisted of two gold watches, two pearl brooches, and four scarf pins, besides some gloves.

Mr. Langhorne produced from his pockets and a money belt which was hidden beneath his vest the following pieces: Two pearl brooches, one diamond and pearl brooch, one gold chain, two gold and pearl bracelets, two gold watches, one oxydized calendar watch, one pearl and diamond ring, one diamond seal ring, one gold seal ring, thirteen pairs of gloves, and three jewel boxes.

Mr. Scruggs is head of the dry goods corporation of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney of St. Louis, which has a New York office at 443 Broome Street. He is also the chief stockholder in a St. Louis company which manufactures a calculating machine, of which Mr. Langhorne is Secretary. They went abroad a few weeks ago to sell the foreign rights in the machine, and are said to have realized from the sale over $250,000.

Mr. Scruggs purchased the jewelry, intending to make presents on his return. It was his first trip abroad, though he is seventy-six years old, and for forty-seven years has been a merchant in St. Louis and a large importer. He was told by the dealers from whom he purchased the things that they were not dutiable if intended for presents, and this opinion, he said, was confirmed by fellow-passengers, accustomed to the transatlantic trip. The belt, which had been taken along for the safe carrying of gold, was utilized, he said, for the jewels on the return trip as a precaution.

His experience with the customs officials commenced on the St. Paul's arrival at Quarantine. The Deputy Surveyor's staff boards incoming vessels at that point, and takes the declarations of the passengers in the main saloon. Each passenger is required to answer questions that are printed on a blank, the answers being filled in. The questions call for name, citizenship, residence, destination, and number of pieces of baggage. One question asked is as to whether the passenger has any presents, another any commission goods, another is "anything besides your own personal wearing material in use?"

Making the Declarations.

At the bottom of the blank is a form of affidavit, covering again the above points as to effects, which the passenger must sign. The Custom House blank shows that such blanks were duly signed by Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Langhorne. Staff Officer John Monroe took their declarations.

Declarations are turned over to the Deputy Surveyor at the pier. The passenger, to clear his baggage, must present to the Deputy Surveyor a card bearing a number corresponding to the number of the declaration blank, which card has been furnished to him by the Staff Officer. The declaration is then given to a Customs Inspector, who is assigned to examine the baggage to which it relates.

Inspector John W. Parker examined the baggage of Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Langhorne. He found various dutiable articles which had not been declared, but as it was explained to be an oversight, Mr. Scruggs was permitted to pay the duty, amounting to $12.50, the things meantime being appraised by a Deputy Surveyor stationed on the pier at $26.

Coat Pockets Bulged.

Meantime Special Customs Inspector Donohue, who acts as a detective, had been moving around Mr. Scruggs and his friend and closely observing them. He noticed that their coat pockets bulged out considerably. Waiting till they had finished with their baggage, made their final statements and paid duties, and were leaving the pier, he stepped up, and asked what they had in their pockets. Both of them produced gloves.

The Inspector said that he must detain them a minute and invited them into the examination room.

"Now, what else have you?" he asked.

They took some jewelry from their pockets, and then the Inspector, feeling Mr. Langhorne's belt, asked what he had there. The belt was removed and the things enumerated were found.

Deputy Inspector Dowling was called in.

"Why didn't you declare these things?" he asked.

Mr. Scruggs hesitated. Mr. Langhorne said: "It is all my fault."

"The only thing to do," Mr. Dowling said, "is to take these passengers before the United States Commissioner."

Mr. Scruggs was overcome, and said that he would rather have given $10,000 than have the thing happen. He told them how he had been misinformed.

When taken before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building, Mr. Scruggs said they would waive examination. Pending the action of the Grand Jury, bail was fixed at $2,500 each. Clarence V. Kip, who occupied the same office as Mr. Scruggs's house in Broome Street, arrived shortly, and went on the bonds.

A Chance to Settle.

Goods not declared are always liable to seizure. If the failure to declare is evidently an oversight, the customs officials at the pier may appraise and collect duty. If the case is a doubtful one, the goods may be seized and the passenger permitted to go, the recovery of the goods or other disposal being dependent on the decision of the Collector, if the owner wishes to appeal to him.

When the officers are satisfied that there is deliberate attempt to evade the customs laws an arrest is made.

Deputy Surveyor Dowling said yesterday that in this case Mr. Scruggs could permit the law to take its course and pay the penalty in case of conviction, or could close the case by paying the foreign price of the goods seized and the duties. The bills for the jewelry showed that their purchase price was a little over $2,000. The duty amounts to about $700.

Mr. Scruggs said at the Waldorf yesterday that he heard distinctly the questions put by the staff officer in taking his declaration, and did not hear anything relating to presents, nor did he understand from the other questions that in failing to mention the jewelry he was evading the regulations. Mr. Scruggs intended the presents for members of his household, employes, and persons connected with the Sunday school, he being at the head of the Sunday School Union in St. Louis. It is his intention to remain here till the affair is settled, and he was not yet prepared to say what course he should take.

GREAT ASTONISHMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Messrs. Scruggs and Langhorne Well and Favorably Known There.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Not for a generation has a greater sensation been created in religious, social, and business circles here than was caused by the announcement that Richard M. Scruggs and Edward G. Langhorne had been arrested in New York on a charge of smuggling diamonds.

Mr. Scruggs is a millionaire merchant and senior member of the dry goods firm of Scruggs, Vandervort & Barney. His prominence as a philanthropist and Christian worker has made him widely known and respected, and his reputation has remained unspotted during his thirty years' residence in St. Louis. Missions and Sunday schools have been his especial care, and he is now President of the Provident Association and is also a generous and unostentatious giver to worthy charities.

In business he is equally prominent, and has imported many millions of dollars' worth of goods from abroad with never a hint of dishonesty. The assumption that he has engaged in questionable matters is simply unbelieved here.

Mr. Langhorne is General Manager of the American Arithmometer Company and has an unblemished record. He and Mr. Scruggs, the latter being interested in the company, went to Europe two months ago to dispose of patents. Mr. Barney of the dry goods firm is emphatic in denial of his senior's wrongdoing. He says: "This is an outrage for which some one will pay dearly or I do not know R. M. Scruggs."

Confiscated the Jewelry.

Customs Inspectors Donohue and Brown yesterday seized four packages of cheap jewelry, a bird cage, and some hair dye from M. S. Maloff of 73 Washington Street, who was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, from Havre. After explanations, he was permitted to pay a duty of $50 on the hair dye and the bird cage, but the jewelry was confiscated. He was not arrested.

ADAM KESSEL IS MISSING.

He Was an Insurance Man in Brooklyn, and Many Clients Want to See Him.

A number of Williamsburg residents are anxious to know the whereabouts of Adam Kessel, an insurance broker, who conducted business at his home, 47 Debevoise Street, Williamsburg. He has been missing for several weeks.

Complaint is made against the missing man that he has collected a number of premiums on insurance policies and neglected to pay the money over to the companies. Those who had paid Kessel supposed that he had turned the cash into the companies until they received notices from the companies that their policies would soon be canceled.

Joseph W. White, an insurance agent at 60 Broadway, missed Kessel a few weeks ago, and, looking over his accounts, found he owed him $446. Mr. White had been dealing with Kessel for years, and supposed that he would find no difficulty in collecting the money, which he had advanced on policies.

When Mr. White called on Mrs. Adam Kessel she said she expected her husband would settle all his indebtedness on his return. She owns the house in Debevoise Street, but she does not consider that she is responsible for the debts he contracted. It is understood that Kessel is in California.

John H. Heissenbuttel, a liquor dealer at Broadway and Flushing Avenue, says that he repaid Kessel $28 premium on his insurance policy, although he had given him the money to pay the premimum last December. He also says he loaned the missing man $350 before he left town. Philip Stark, the

AMERICA'S VICE, SWEARING

The Profanest Nation in the World, Says the Rev. F. M. Goodchild in a Sermon.

JUDICIAL OATHS IN MOCKERY.

Men, Women, and Children Swear, Although It Is the Most Useless of Sins—"Coward's Oaths" Condemned.

The Rev. F. M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, preached the fourth of his series of sermons on popular frivolities and vices last night. Swearing was the vice denounded last night.

His text was from Matthew, v., 34: "But I say unto you swear not at all." "There is no vice," said he, "more prevalent than that of profane swearing. It is especially marked in this country. Americans are said to be the profanest people in the world. An American traveling in Russia once, who was not heard to swear, was mistaken for a minister.

"The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech swear. I suppose the name of Christ is not spoken so often in prayer as in blasphemy.

"I have a word or two to say about judicial oaths here. Some of our brethren believe that such oaths are included in Christ's prohibition. It may at least be said that such oaths are administered far too often and far too lightly. Enough lies are told in any custom house to sink the place. What strange verdicts juries render! Yet they are under oath. What singular charges Judges sometimes make, although they are under oath! How hurriedly vicious railroad enterprises are put through Boards of Aldermen and Legislatures, and yet all of our legislators are under oath! Why, it is very common, this kind of swearing.

"The oath has lost its meaning, and might better be entirely dispensed with. I thank God I live in a land where my affirmation is accepted as the equivalent of an oath.

"God in the Ten Commandments forbade only taking His name in vain. But Christ condemns all oaths, whether by the heavens above or by the earth beneath. That includes all common oaths, such as 'My heavens,' 'Great Scott,' and the like, to say nothing of the coward's oaths, such as 'darn it' when one means 'damn it,' and 'gosh' when one means 'God.'

"Swearing is the most useless of sins. Lying, stealing, and adultery bring some temporary advantage or pleasure, but swearing gives nothing. It is a vulgar sin. Lord Chesterfield said that a gentleman never swears."

THE NEW PASSAIC HOSPITAL.

Cornerstone of St. Mary's Laid in the Presence of Gov. Griggs.

PASSAIC, May 23.—The cornerstone of St. Mary's Hospital Building was laid this afternoon with much ceremony and in the presence of what was probably the largest crowd ever gathered in Passaic. There was a big parade participated in by all the Roman Catholic societies of this and neighboring places. Gov. John W. Griggs, United States Senator James Smith, and other distinguished men were present.

Bishop Wigger wielded the trowel and addresses were made by Gov. Griggs and Father Sheppard, while Bishop McQuade delivered the sermon.

Some years ago a movement for a hospital was started, the town then boasting only of a dispensary. A plot of ground was selected, but the matter got no further at the time. There was much rivalry between the medical schools interested and finally allopathic physicians were debarred from practicing in the dispensary without permission. An appeal was made to the Rev. Father Sheppard to start a hospital and thus St. Mary's had its inception in a temporary home, but medical and religious contention ran high in the mean time. To Father Whelan of Paterson is due the acquisition of the site of the permanent edifice. But he secured the land only after the most bitter opposition on the part of the dispensary authorities and the Protestants.

The building will be four stories high, with basement and attic. Its ground dimensions will be 104 by 60. The greatest elevation, to the top of the tower, which will rise from one corner, will be 85 feet. The lower portion of the building will be of brown sandstone and above that pressed brick.

DECADENCE OF FAITH.

Dr. Haldeman Points Out Discouraging Aspects of the Present Time.

The Rev. J. M. Haldeman last evening discussed the subject "Is Christianity Dying Out?" in the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard.

Dr. Haldeman said that on every side there are cumulating evidences of a widespread denial of the Bible as the infallible Word of God, and, in consequence, a denial of Christianity as the revealed religion of God, although it is admitted that the Bible is the Word of God.

He said that we find people now denying the truth of original sin, the incarnation, or that even Christ died on the cross or rose again. Some say we have hell and heaven right here in our midst, and as for God, well, He may be here, but it doesn't interest them in the least. That this is the thought of the present time, the speaker said, was apparent from the attitude of people toward the Church, for although some of the churches are crowded at times, there is not the attendance there should be.

The reason for this, Dr. Haldeman said, was partly because the Church engrosses itself too much in worldly and not enough in spiritual affairs. The march of science and modernism is another reason. People are given to measuring things by rules and formulas, and as God cannot be measured and weighed, He is not to be considered.

A third cause, he said, is because of scientific and literary definitions teaching that anything unnatural in the miraculous line in the Bible is pure fiction and cannot be true.

GOD'S LAW OF KINDNESS.

Bond of Human Brotherhood and Bedrock of Christianity.

"The Evangelical Law of Kindness" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's sermon at Carnegie Lyceum yesterday morning. He said:

"According to one of the greatest of English preachers, the law of kindness is the law of the evangelical church. When we get to the very bedrock of Christianity, we find one common foundation, namely, that of kindness and forgiveness. That is the great principle which will never fail.

"God is all love and kindness, and He watches over His children as a loving mother over her firstborn. 'Be kind to one another and forgiving' is one of God's greatest injunctions.

"All of God's children are combined in one great family, and the law of kindness binds them together. The ability to understand this great law is the key to Christianity. If we are kind to one another on this earth, the day will come when our hearts will be laid open, and we will then understand how heroic a life we have lived.

"The law of kindness is the bond that unites all creeds and churches. The lives of Howard and Fenelon go to demonstrate this fact. We are all human and liable to mistakes, but if we live up to this law we are sure of life eternal."

A Sermon on Sunday Observance.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson preached to the Women's National Sabbath Association last night in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church on West Seventy-sixth Street on the observance of the Sabbath. The Christian Sunday, he declared, is the core of our civilization, and Christians should not make it a day of social visit, reading the papers, or travel, but a day of public recognition of God, a day at home with God as a guest.

Illness of the Rev. Dr. Faunce.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, is confined to his home with an acute attack of tonsilitis. He was to have preached last evening on "Christianity in Greater New York." In his absence the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. John T. Peckley of the Epiphany Baptist Church.

FOR THE

COUNTRY HOUSE

(Pottery and Glass Dept.)

Inexpensive breakfast, dinner and tea sets in blue and white English ware and other desirable European manufactures.

Jardinieres with pedestal for porches and conservatories.

Etched French tumblers in new patterns $2.50 per dozen, and a large assortment of cut-glass tableware.

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UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK

BENEFIT FOR A CHURCH.

Concert and Lecture at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

A lecture and concert were held at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last evening for the benefit of the building fund of the new Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in process of construction at Broadway and Hull Street, Williamsburg. A good sum was realized.

The new structure will stand upon the site of the old Church of St. Francis de Sales. The old church possessed a relic brought from Lourdes, to which many miraculous cures were credited. So many persons called to worship at the shrine where the relic was exposed that the church was found too small to accommodate them. Then the Bishop's consent to the building of a new church and change of name was obtained.

CANTATA AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

An Evensong Service by the Choir and Special Soloists.

Special music was given at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, yesterday. At the evensong service at 4 o'clock the "Magnificat" and "Nuno Dimittis" in E flat by John E. West and the anthem "O come, let us worship," were sung. The cantata "The Daughter of Jairus," Stainer, was also repeated by the choir and special soloists.

The cantata, in recitative and song, describes the resurrection of Jairus's daughter. In the introduction the choir chant of the graciousness of God. The soprano recites the coming of Jairus to Jesus, the bass pleads in the tongue of Jairus, and the chorus chants the response of the mourners. A song of hope and joy by a tenor follows, and the soprano continues to describe Christ's advent into the house of mourning, rendering the song of wailing. "And they laughed him to scorn," sings the soprano. At this a chorus of unbelievers chants words of mockery. In recitative and chorus the story of the miracle is told, and songs of rejoicing close the cantata.

FRIENDS' MEETING CROWDED.

Annual Gathering Well Attended—An Address to Young People.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, in the meeting house on Stuyvesant Square, continued yesterday throughout almost the whole day. The session, which opened Saturday, will continue during the week, when reports will be received from the various societies in the different States and a programme mapped out for the coming year.

The session so far has had a better attendance than any of the former ones. The little meeting house was crowded to the doors yesterday morning, and many had to take seats on the stairs. There was a prayer meeting first, at which a number of persons interested in the society spoke. In the afternoon there was a school union. Isaac Wilson of Canada, Ellen Flitecraft and Anna Robinson of this city, and Devergne Gardner of Poughkeepsie were the speakers. Meetings were also held in Brooklyn.

In the evening there was a meeting of the Young Friends' Association, at which Mary A. Nichols read a paper entitled "Are Friends Clear of Materialism?" Her contention was that even among those who believe in the principle of truth and the divinity of Christ materialism was making inroads.

PRAISED THE LATE BISHOP COXE.

Tribute by Bishop Thompson Just Before Going to England.

The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, who sailed for England Saturday, paid the following tribute to the late Bishop Coxe of Western New York in an address before the convention of his diocese before leaving Mississippi:

"I always felt as if Bishop Coxe's life were wrongly ordered. It was not, of course; I am speaking from the side of human ignorance. But why should we want to cut blocks with a razor? Why should genius be shackled by the routine of episcopal visitations, and learning and poetry find their activities in laying on of hands on people's heads and preaching in smoky schoolhouses?

"One cannot but feel that a plain, commonplace, industriously tramping gentleman would have made quite as effective and a far more appreciated and understood Bishop of Western New York, and that song, consecrated and to be echoed for all time, was choked by the dull routine of a work which any honest, earnest man could do as well as Arthur Cleveland Coxe."

At the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury Bishop Thompson will deliver the annual sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts on June 23 next. On Whit Sunday, June 6, he will be select preacher to the students of Oxford University.

CHRISTIAN AID FOR SEAMEN.

Report of the Association Organized Nine Years Ago.

In the ninth annual report of the Seamen's Christian Association of the City of New York, just issued, the officers recount the story of their work during the past year. The association was organized nine years ago on a non-sectarian basis, its purpose being to extend to seafaring men and others the privileges of Christian worship and fellowship. The mission room provides religious instruction, together with a library, magazines, and newspapers. The association also provides temporary shelter for men in distress. Its headquarters are at 665 Washington Street, at the corner of West Tenth Street.

The aggregate attendance at the mission house during the past year reached a total of 14,831, of whom 9,269 were seamen. Visits to the number of 702 were made by the missionary to the various transatlantic and other vessels arriving in this port. The services at the mission numbered 370, and these called forth requests for prayer from 1,182 persons there attending. The temperance pledge was signed by 175 persons.

The total receipts were $2,231.15 last year. More money is needed to extend the work, or, rather, to meet the requirements of the work already in hand.

The President of the association is the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, and Miss Emma M. Bangs is Secretary and Wainwright Hardie Treasurer. On the Board of Managers are Miss Helen M. Thompson, Mrs. Charles E. Campbell, Mrs. John Cleverly, Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller, Mrs. D. I. Reynolds, and Miss Eliza O'Brien.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Seventy-second Anniversary Celebrated—Figures of the Work Done, Income and Expenses.

Special services were held in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of the establishment of the American Tract Society. The Sunday school, Bible class, and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor participated in the various exercises. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Little of Boston preached in the morning and evening, warmly praising the work of the society.

An interesting report was read at the evening service by the Rev. G. L. Shearer. It states that in obedience to the demand of the hard times every possible measure of economy had been taken. The cost of conducting depositories has been reduced, and the depository at Rochester has been closed. Salaries have been cut sharply, many colporteus have been dismissed, and the cash appropriations on which the printing operations of foreign missions largely depend have been withheld. Legacies to the society were $40,000 less than during the year before, and gifts have decreased. Sales have, however, increased slightly, and the trust fund has been increased. The outlook is now decidedly hopeful.

The rental of the new building has been disappointing, but the value of the property is steadily increasing.

Seventy-eight new permanent publications, 32 volumes, and 46 tracts were added to the list during the year. Of these 47 are in English, the others being in German, Spanish, Bohemian, Italian, German-Hebrew, and Greek. The total number of distinct publications by the society since its organization, excluding periodicals, is 8,177.

The society publishes seven periodicals the aggregate circulation of which has been 1,769,900, besides "Light and Life," 1,080,000.

The whole number of publications at foreign missionary stations published in whole or in part by the society's funds is 4,978.

The grants for the year were $18,770.89, of which $2,500 worth went abroad. One hundred and eighty colporters have been employed in 32 States and Territories, Ontario, and Manitoba. They circulated 103,765 volumes of Christian literature and found 22,146 families without such literature except the Bible, and 9,659 Protestant families without Bibles.

During fifty-five years of colportage over 14,500,000 families have been visited, and over 17,000,000 volumes of religious literature have been distributed.

The society received last year $180,756 from publications, $22,000 from gifts, $19,000 from legacies, and $111,000 from rents. The expenses for publications were $134,000, sales department $47,911, colportage $25,251. Salaries and expenses at New York were $24,000. The payments on account of the new building were $72,548, and the operating expenses $74,547. The cash balance on hand April 1 was $6,368.81.

TWO REGIMENTS AT CHURCH.

Thirteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn Attend Divine Service.

Two Brooklyn regiments went to church last evening. The Thirteenth attended services in the Central Congregational Church, of which their Chaplain, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, is pastor. Dr. Behrends, in his annual sermon to the regiment, took for his text, "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with all thy might."

The members of the Twenty-third Regiment attended St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. The sermon was preached by their Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, who talked upon the lessons in "The Life of Daniel."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BISHOP.

Meeting at the Metropolitan Temple in Honor of Bishop Andrews.

Services commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Edward Gayer Andrews, D. D. LL. D., to the Bishopric of the Methodist Episcopal Church were appropriately celebrated at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage.

Many of the leading ministers of the New York district participated in the services. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley made the address of introduction, after which came the sermon by Bishop Andrews, the services concluding with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright.

An elaborate musical programme, which included Haydn's hymn "Austria," the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah," and the famous Luther hymn "A Mighty Fortress," was rendered.

THE WEST END SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Tenth Anniversary of Its Foundation Celebrated by Members.

The Sunday School of the West End Presbyterian Church is celebrating its tenth anniversary. The Rev. John Balcolm Shaw, D. D., the pastor, preached an anniversary sermon yesterday morning, in which he told the history of the school, saying that it started ten years ago from a conversation between the Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., of the Sunday School Committee of New York Presbytery, and Samuel Insley, on a horse car. Both agreed that there were great possibilities in the section of the city west of the northern end of Central Park. The West End Presbyterian Church, now in a handsome building at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, is the outcome of the Sunday school that it was then determined to establish, and which at first was housed in a little corrugated iron structure at One Hundred and Fourth Street and the Boulevard. The school, which now has 1,045 enrolled members, held an anniversary service in the afternoon, at which the Rev. H. T. McEwen, D. D., of the Sunday School Committee of the Presbytery, made an address. An anniversary service will also be held to-night, and a teachers' reception on Tuesday night. The Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., and J. Findley Smith of the committee which organized the school, will speak.

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary—Martinelli Present.

ALBANY, May 23.—Mgr. Martinelli was the guest of honor at the celebration here to-day of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic diocese of Albany. Pontifical mass was celebrated, the Archbishop presiding, assisted by Bishop Burke of Albany and Bishop Ludden of Syracuse.

The officers of the mass were: Celebrant, Archbishop Martinelli; Deacons of honor to the Archbishop, the Very Rev. Dean Duffy of Rensselaer and the Very Rev. Dean McDermott of Glens Falls; master of ceremonies to the Archbishop, the Rev. Dr. John L. Reilly of Schenectady; Chaplains to the Right Rev. Bishop Burke, the Rev. F. Z. Rooker of Washington and the Very Rev. Charles Driscoll, O. S. A.; Chaplain to the Right Rev. Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, the Rev. Father Hyacinth Fudginski, O. M. C.; Deacon of the mass, the Rev. Father Fitzgerald; Sub-Deacon of the mass, the Rev. Father Walsh; general master of ceremonies, the Rev. Chancellor Shea.

There were Pontifical vespers this evening. To-morrow a reception will be tendered the Papal delegate.

The Diocese of Albany was erected by the Holy See in 1847, and was bounded then on the north and east by the limits of the State of New York, extended south to the sixty-second degree of north latitude, and west to the eastern limits of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties.

This territory is now the seat of several episcopal sees.

Jewish B'nai B'rith in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—The annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge, No. 2, Order of B'nai B'rith, began its sessions here this morning. The most important business to-day was a movement inaugurated by Rabbi Levi of Cincinnati to remove popular prejudice against the Jewish race. A special committee will consider the subject.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL.

FEW AMERICANS

Like or care to uphold or countenance deceit and misrepresentation when they know it.

The Growth of the Cereal Coffee Movement

In America is an interesting

MATTER OF HISTORY.

A food expert at Battle Creek, Mich., some years ago discovered a method of selecting the parts of wheat and another cereal, that furnish large quantities of the albumen and phosphates demanded by nature to rebuild the gray matter in the nerve centres all over the human body. These parts of the cereals also contain the peculiar portion which nature has fixed and which is needed to digest the starch, of which bread and ordinary grain foods largely consist. He worked about one year to perfect a beverage of these parts of the cereals, that would have the true color and taste of coffee, in order to furnish humanity with a nourishing, natural food drink in cases where imported coffee acts as a poison.

This article was given the name of Postum Cereal and has become famous in many countries of the world. A crowd of hungry imitators seeking to take the money of the public, at once set to work to furnish the grocer with something cheaper to slip in when customers call for the original.

Hundreds of small factories have sprung up in various parts of America. Their proprietors having no knowledge of food value or how to make a high grade, scientifically prepared food drink. They simply seek to make something that "looks like Postum," and put in a package so near like Postum that the public will not notice the difference. A good illustration is this Grain-O now under ban of the U. S. Court. When the customer discovers the package is not genuine, he is told "it weighs 2 lbs., while Postum package only weighs 1¼ lbs." Two pounds of what!!! Anything of food value? Anything prepared for the

POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL.

The PENALTY OF DECEIT

The U. S. Court in session at Rochester, N. Y., on May 11, 1897, ordered an injunction against Grain-O being sold in packages in imitation of the original Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

Wording on POSTUM the genuine.

"Food Drink."

"Analytical Chemistry shows the poisonous Alkaloids of Coffee as in Tobacco, Whiskey and Morphine."

"Postum Cereal looks like ground Coffee. When brewed it takes the beautiful seal brown color of Mocha or Java."

"The advantage of the new and healthful habit replacing the old and hurtful."

"It nourishes, strengthens, and vitalizes."

Wording on GRAIN-O the Counterfeit.

"Pure food drink."

"Coffee contains poisonous alkaloids as in tobacco and morphine."

"Grain-O looks like coffee and tastes like coffee, has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java."

"Will form the habit of drinking Grain-O which replaces the old and hurtful habit of drinking tea or coffee."

"It's nourishing and strengthening."

Ends of Packages.

POSTUM the original Cereal Food Coffee.

GRAIN-O the imitation.

Seals both in red.

Testimony showed that purchasers who inquired at stores for the "Celebrated Cereal Coffee that was so largely advertised" were handed Grain-O and shown the red seals to prove its genuineness. No one likes to have a grocer work off an imitation when the money is supposedly taken for the genuine article sought.

human stomach by experts who know what is needed and how to prepare it?

From beginning to end these imitations of Postum Cereal Food Coffee are comparatively valueless. Made simply to take people's money when they think they are buying the original. Can you expect a counterfeiter to care how much honest food value you get? He plans to take money for a substitute and laugh in his sleeve.

Examine the package carefully, and if you are offered a substitute or counterfeit, we shall esteem it a great favor to have the grocer's name and address sent to us.

GROCERS WHO INSIST

On selling Grain-O in the red seal packages infringing the genuine U. S. trade mark, will bring serious trouble upon themselves. Any sale of this article, by the makers of Grain-O, in counterfeit packages, will be a contempt of court and subject them to the heavy penalties therefor. The U. S. Court is a powerful arm of the Government, used for the protection of the people who form that Government, and to maintain right and justice. Offenders who have been deceiving the public and taking their money should not complain when this arm of the Government checks their career. The sale of counterfeit or harmful food and drink products intended for the human stomach is a serious offense against humanity.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Limited, - - Battle Creek, Michigan.

NATURE AND RELIGION.

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on the Development of Idea of Providencee.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, preached yesterday morning on "Nature and the Supernatural." He said in advance that he was not going to speak of the occult, or give an account of strange and extraordinary happenings, but would ask the question whether nature and the supernatural, as we know them, were to stand forever antagonistic.

"For a thousand years," he said, "nature was barred and tabooed from the thoughts of men. The old truths by which men lived were natural truths until Socrates brought down philosophy from heaven and taught men that their true study was ethical. Before that men had lived in harmony with nature and had ordered their lives according to nature. They had thought it the thing to observe self-control, to keep themselves physically balanced, avoiding too much grief or too much joy, holding an even measure.

"But there came the time when the later philosophy and Christianity began to search the spirit rather than the world without, to study it exclusively, and introspection, asceticism, and a condemnation of the world and nature followed. It was not seen how nature expressed spirit. Nature was relegated to the domain of the devil, and men sought God unassisted, except through their own reason.

"The eighteenth century marked as complete a reaction from ecclesiasticism as could have been possible. The eighteenth century was deistic. Men placed God away off from the world, and said that while He had made it He had left it to run on in accordance with natural laws. God was not in the world, and the natural step from this idea was to out and out atheism. Men at first did not know how God and nature could be reconciled, and they conceived Him as not interfering in nature. It was easy to get rid of Him altogether.

"Now we understand that God cannot be separated from His world, though separable in logical thinking. The world cannot get on apart from God. If men say it can, it is because they hold that nature is God, and give to Him His attributes under the name of Nature.

"Science has brought about this change by showing the vastness of the world, not only in its dimensions, but in its infinitesimals. No external power could rule it. It is only something working in it that can rule the world's atoms. God is in the world. Religion is simply the use of the reason as directed toward the world as a whole. We find no race on earth that is naturally atheistic. Religion is as natural as one's breath.

"Speculative religion is not enough. Science is that sage of the East who comes and lays its gifts at the feet of the Child. God is not found merely in extraordinary happenings. Nature's law itself is the expression of God."

Church Doors Still Locked.

The parishioners of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fourth Street and Roebling Street, Williamsburg, were unable to hold services in the church yesterday morning, despite the order of Justice Maddox directing that the church be reopened by the faction which opposes the Rev. Emil G. Richter, the newly appointed pastor, and which had caused the placing of padlocks on the church doors. The cause was a reopening of the case by Justice Gaynor, who declared that pending the trial, which comes up Wednesday, no one should be allowed to hold service in the church except the Sunday school children, who were permitted to use the basement.

Deaconess to Work in Alaska.

Miss Elizabeth M. Dean, a deaconess in the Protestant Episcopal Church, will leave this city to-day for San Francisco, on her way to Alaska, where she will take charge of the hospital work there, under the direction of Bishop Rowe. Miss Dean has just completed her course of study at the New York Training School for Deaconesses, at Grace House, where she had been for the past two years in preparation for these duties. A special service of ordination was held in Grace Church Chantry last Friday afternoon.

Father Kiely Is Improving.

The Rev. John M. Kiely, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Williamsburg, who was severely injured by being thrown out of his buggy two months ago, is very much improved and occupied a seat inside the chancel rail at the festival given in the church last evening.

Wheelmen Attend Services.

The Brighton Chapel, Coney Island, which is known as the Wheelman's Church, was filled with cyclists, men and women, yesterday morning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Franklin Noble. The music was furnished by the Werner family orchestra, which has been doing evangelistic work at seaside resorts on Sundays for a number of years.

Festival to Aid a Mission.

The Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem Church, at the corner of Pacific Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was filled with a large gathering of Lutherans from various churches of that denomination in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. They came to attend a festival of song, held to raise funds to carry on missionary work among Hebrews.

Havemeyer Memorial Mass.

All the arrangements for the memorial mass for Theodore A. Havemeyer have been completed. The services will be held in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone is rector, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrel of this city will assist at the ceremonies.

SUNDAY BICYCLING GOOD

The Lord Bishop of Niagara Says It Is All Right After Church.

SERMON ON SABBATH KEEPING

An Address to the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn—When to and When Not to Go Wheeling.

Preaching to the New York State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and a congregation that crowded St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the Right Rev. J. Philip Du Moulin, Lord Bishop of Niagara, appealed for the better keeping of Sunday and outlined his views about bicycling and when it might and might not be enjoyed on the Sabbath. His subject was "Not Peace, but a Sword," and one of the things he urged the brotherhood present to fight for was the Christian Sabbath. He said it is being desecrated to a greater extent than ever before, and one of the instruments of that desecration is the wheel.

Answering the argument of the young man who was to some extent conscientious and yet wanted to go bicycling on Sunday, he said the argument put forth is: "I have worked hard all the week. My health demands that I take recreation. The Sunday is pleasant. I will go for a trip to Blanktown. Anybody who says I ought not to enjoy a sight of the fields and some whiffs of fresh air is a strait-laced crank, bigot. The world has got beyond him. Sunday was made for man; I will take what was made for me. Let narrow Puritans stay in the past century, where they belong."

"There are others besides the young man," said the Bishop, "who argue in this same way, and who consider this argument unanswerable. But the argument is not a safe one. Let us go back to the first Christian Sunday and see how Jesus Christ and His disciples spent the day. It is safe to go by such a guide. On that first Sabbath morning—the resurrection morn—Christ left the tomb and went about his Father's business. The Apostles, disheartened and little understanding the turn of affairs, nevertheless went, not about their own concerns, but to the tomb of the crucified Christ."

Going further into the history of that first Sabbath, the Bishop pointed out that Jesus walked in the fields in the afternoon, going to Emmaus and returning again to Jerusalem. He dined with His friends and conversed with them. But that night and the Sabbath night of the following week He was in an upper room, not for His own pleasure, but on more about His business.

"Young men of to-day," said the Bishop, "ought to go on Sunday morning, not on a bicycle tour, but to church. In the afternoon they may and should do as Christ did—go into the fields, not on foot, as He did, but on the wheel, because pleasanter and faster. The Sabbath was made for man, and it ought to be used, but no man's health is likely to be injured by going to an early celebration and to service before going on the wheel, and in the evening after the return from the 'run.'"

The last day of the brotherhood convention began with the corporate celebration and the annual sermon, preached at 11 o'clock by the Lord Bishop of Niagara. His appeal was to men, not alone in the brotherhood, but men in Greater New York, whether high or low in the social, political, or commercial worlds. He said he had made a long journey and foregone many engagements in order that he might call to the mind of the men of this city the verse from Exodus x., 11: "Go, quit ye like men." He said many men of to-day said religion is all right for women and children, but as for them they must attend to business. He imagined the country being invaded by a foreign foe, and asked what the world would think of those who sent their wives and children to the Republic's service while they attended to business. "And yet," said he, "men do that to-day in the case of a greater than a republic. A King calls for volunteers, and men respond by sending their wives and children." The Bishop pointed out that it has always been considered honorable to serve the State.

It is even more honorable to serve One upon whose divine laws all States are founded. He instanced men from Washington to McKinley who in great places, even the Presidency of the greatest of Republics, were and are not ashamed to acknowledge to all the world that they serve the most high God.

Conferences were held all yesterday afternoon, the speakers being the Rev. John Dows Hills of Philadelphia, John Wilson Wood, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood; G. Harry Davis of Germantown, Penn., and Silas McBee, Sewanee, Tenn. Last evening, besides the address by the Bishop on bicycling, the Rev. L. H. Schwab of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, spoke on "The Net Cast Into the Sea," and told the delegates that there are three requisites to their work of trying to induce other men to attend church. One is purpose, another is having something to give to the man approached, and the third love, not alone of God but of man—the man they try to influence. Speaking of education, he quoted the definition that it is the transmission of life through the living to the living. This, he thought, is the work of the Brotherhood.

The convention was the largest State gathering of the brotherhood ever held. Delegates were present from almost every chapter in the State, and there were also members present from Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania chapters. Appeals were made for a large attendance at the International Convention in Buffalo in October, to which England, Scotland, Australia, and the West Indies will send delegates. It is expected to be the largest gathering of laymen of the Anglican communion ever held and likely to lead to a new movement in the shape of international gatherings of these laymen at regular intervals of every five or ten years.

To-night the Bishop will speak at a special brotherhood service at the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill. Yesterday afternoon, at the Central Young Men's Christian Association Branch, Brooklyn, the speakers were visiting brotherhood men.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism, and gout are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

MR. SCHANDA'S SORREL DOG.

Couldn't Appreciate Kindness, and Therefore Became a Target for an Officer's Bad Shooting.

Because he didn't know a good thing when he had it, an anonymous sorrel dog of complicated breed, disreputable habits, and unknown antecedents was killed in sections in the East Sixty-seventh Street station last night.

Rudolph Schauda, who lives at 336 East Seventy-first Street, dragged the animal into the station house and sadly reported the failure of his efforts to reform a canine hobo.

He had found the dog in the streets a year and a half ago, homeless and discouraged, and had taken him home and labored with him faithfully, trying to teach him good manners. But the dog seemed to have the idea that the Schauda family and premises were his property. When he wanted anything he simply sat down and howled until he got it. He exhausted patience and reached the climax of iniquity yesterday when he bit George Schauda, eight years old, because the boy refused to hand over a cake he was enjoying.

"He's N. G.; that's what that dog is," said Mr. Schauda, eyeing his contumacious quadruped with extreme disfavor.

The dog seemed to know more than his appearance indicated. He fought hard when he was dragged into the cellar, and when Policeman Conway produced a pistol, made frantic efforts to escape. He took careful aim at a distance of 10 feet and put a bullet into one hind leg. Four shots were required to finish the job. The spectators concluded that if the dog had been an armed burglar the city would have been short one policeman. Moreover, it was suggested that there might have been a more humane way of putting the animal out of existence.

RAILROAD FRANCHISE LAW.

Companies Now Denying the Right of Re-entry Which Saved Them Forty Years Ago.

The decision of Judge Beach in the application for injunction to restrain the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company from changing its motive power has recalled an interesting fact of legal history. In 1854, when the franchises to the Eighth and Ninth Avenue roads were granted, the two lines used the same tracks through College Place. Hope & Co., grocers at College Place and Chambers Street, applied for an injunction against the roads on the ground that the Common Council had no right to grant the franchises

They relied on decisions that New York City could not grant such franchises, because only the State had such power. Judge Murray Hoffman of the Superior Court refused the injunction on the ground that in these franchises the city had been not parted irrevocably with its right, which it could not have done lawfully, and that the fact that the city had reserved a right of re-entry made the franchises valid. Judge Hoffman, in his opinion, used this language:

"In the case before me the Common Council have reserved the power to cause the road or any part thereof to be taken up at any time they shall see fit; have provided that the road shall be transferred to them whenever they demand it upon the payment of cost and 10 per cent. added; and that the parties on being required at any time shall take up the rails at their own expense."

Lawyers cite the exact reversal of positions in the case as remarkable. The very ground which the companies relied on to obtain and retain their franchises more than forty years ago—the city's right of re-entry—has been reversed and declared void when an attempt was made to use their own ammunition against them.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Solinski Mourned by Three Generations of Descendants.

Josephine Solinski, a centenarian, was buried yesterday afternoon from 23 Suffolk Street, where she had lived for many years with her son Max, the survivor of a family of nine boys. Max is a peddler, and is over sixty years old. His married daughter, Mrs. Bernard Phillips, occupies with her husband and a family of eight children the apartments adjoining his, making four generations of the family living on one floor.

Mrs. Solinski died early on Saturday morning apparently of old age. No one knows how old she was, but her son says she was more than one hundred years. She was born in Russian Poland, and was twice married. She came to America with her second husband, the father of Max, thirty years ago.

INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

Statistics as to Life, Casualty, and Other Companies That Did Business in 1896.

ALBANY, May 23.—The annual report for 1896 of State Superintendent of Insurance Payn, upon life, casualty, and assessment insurance companies, just made public, exhibits an interesting array of figures.

The gross assets of the life companies, shown by the report, are $1,228,324,341.74, an increase of $85,904,415.21 over last year. New York State companies have $739,614,213.86 assets, an increase of $50,193,725.31; companies of other States, $488,710,127.88, an increase of $35,710,689.90. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows an increase of $9,065,043.06, while deferred and uncollected premiums have increased $2,394,480.85. The liabilities are $1,053,608,138.07; increase, $70,938,385.69. The liabilities of New York State companies are $629,860,200.38. Those of companies of other States, $423,747,937.69. The gross divisible surplus is: New York State companies, $100,754,013.48; companies of other States, $64,962,190.19; aggregate, $174,716,203.67.

The aggregate receipts of New York companies are $170,032,188.32, increase of $4,091,870.96; those of companies of other States, $109,340,920.47, increase of $8,384,033.36; gross receipts, $279,373,108.79; gross increase, $12,475,904.32. The net excess of receipts over disbursements is $80,199,807.97; total premium receipts, $223,714,320.62.

The disbursements are $199,173,298.82, increase of $13,400,396.40. Of the disbursements $90,768,306.83 was paid for claims, $26,368,038.84 for lapsed and surrendered policies, $18,083,169.62 in dividends. $793,052.60 in dividends to stockholders, $29,552,338.93 for commissione, $16,031,189.45 for miscellaneous matters.

The New York State companies issued in the year covered by the report 200,752 policies insuring $472,973,367, and terminated 150,152 policies insuring $421,227,467. The companies of other States issued 149,354 policies, insuring $323,150,959, and terminated 108,313 policies, insuring $239,500,539. The aggregates of insurance placed and cancelled are 350,106 policies issued, insuring $796,124,326, and 258,465 policies terminated, insuring $660,728,006. Compared with 1895, it appears that the companies issued 16,458 policies less last year, and decreased the amount of insurance written $68,691,208. There were 6,588 more policies terminated in 1896 than in 1895, and $7,823,519 more insurance.

The business done by all the life companies during the year 1896, exclusive of "industrial," was as follows: Policies in force, 269,025, insuring $

WANAMAKER'S

WHERE IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS

If you fail to know things that you ought to know, ignorance is *not* bliss.

It costs but a few minutes daily to read the Wanamaker Store News. Ignorance of it is *not* bliss.

A paradox. Tens of thousands read our statements. The quick thronging multitudes that respond to unusual offerings prove *that*. Tens of thousands do not read our statements and are the losers thereby. The exhibition of Tapestries and Old Textiles will close on Wednesday, 26th inst. Every day we hear artistic people, connoisseurs, regretting that they did not know of the exhibition. They *did not* read our Store News.

Our news of Goods and Prices is always concise and accurate. Its terse style makes quick reading. Consult it daily.

MONDAY, MAY 24TH, WILL BE EVENTFUL IN WANAMAKER RETAILING.

With the advancing season we are on many goods making One Dollar do the purchasing work of Two.

Dress Goods. Black silk Grenadines, new, exclusive, $1.25 to $3; were $1.50 to $3.50.

Princetta, silk-and-wool, 44 in., 75c, $1 and $1.25; regular $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Figured Wool Grenadines, six styles, 50c; regular $1.25.

Cotton and Linen Dress Stuffs, very attractive designs and printings, at greatly reduced prices. Many at 8c and 12 1-2c that were recently 12 1-2c to 25c.

Fancy Dress Silks. Large lots first shown to-day, 50c; value 75c.

Ribbons. A great trade sale. Many at half. 3c to 35c.

Women's Imported Tailor-made Suits. Stylish, elegant. $12 to $21; were $16.50 to $28.

Parlor and Library Tables. 460 high-grade, were $4.25 to $23.50; are $2.75 to $15.50.

Furniture repairing. Furniture reupholstered and stored at our risk for delivery next Fall. Immense assortment of upholstering stuffs to choose from.

Lace Curtains. 300 pairs Rennaissance, Arabic and Colbert styles, ivory and white, $4.50 to $24. Elegant, cheap.

Summer Draperies. Oriental Curtains, were $4.50 and $4.75; are $3.75.

Furniture Slip Covers. You can slip-cover seven pieces for $12.50 or more.

Bicycles. Standard, at a saving of a half.

CONTINENTAL, $50
CONTINENT, $37.50

Strong, easy running, handsomely finished, fully guaranteed.

Books. About five thousand by popular authors, to go at 15c each. Publishers' prices, 50c to $1.50.

Cut Glassware. American—the best. New shapes, beautiful cuttings. A fourth to a half clipped from already low prices.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

QUEENS COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Lasted Two Days and Realized About $1,000 for the Benefit of the Nassau Hospital.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 23.—When the Queens County Horse Show came to a close last evening it was a pronounced success.

The boxes, grand stand, and the coach stand were well filled. William C. Whitney, with his wife, arrived early on the ground in his break. The track had dried out somewhat since Friday, and the exhibition was of a high class. The coach stand was occupied by the following well-known persons: Mrs. E. R. Ladew, August Belmont, Samuel Willets, J. F. Kernochan, James J. Faye, J. W. Beekman, A. H. Alden, R. H. Hunt, W. H. Erhart, Hamilton H. Salmon, and E. B. Pickhardt.

Among those in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Addison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart, Mr. and Mrs. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Bird, Miss Hall, Miss Mabel Rady, E. Willard Raby, Miss J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Stow, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

A new feature in the exhibition was a horn-blowing contest. Alfred Asborn, a young German employed by Charles F. Bates of New York, won the prize and blue ribbon.

Secretary Willets stated that the proposed Nassau Hospital here, for whose benefit the show was held, would realize about $1,000 by the show.

TEN-YEAR-OLD HORSE THIEF.

One of the Vreeland Twins of Passaic Placed Under Arrest.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 23.—Harry Vreeland, one of the Vreeland twins, whose record promises to outdo that made by the notorious Rawson twins of Hillsdale, is under arrest charged with the larceny of two horses and two buggies.

One charge is that a week ago he stole a horse and buggy belonging to Nelson Speer while it was standing in front of a store on Main Avenue. Yesterday, according to the second charge, he stepped into the buggy of Albert Totten, a contractor, while the rig was standing on Main Avenue and drove away. Both robberies took place at 10 o'clock in the morning in the busiest section of the city. Their boldness made them successful.

The boy is only ten years old. He and his brother have been mixed up in more scrapes than any ten other boys of their age in the city. They have been arrested several times, but have escaped imprisonment on account of their tender years.

Once they were charged with waylaying another boy who was riding a wheel and taking it from him. Again they were charged with destroying school property. Their parents are quiet and respectable people.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Tariff Bill to be Taken Up In the Senate Tuesday, Mr. Aldrich Making the Opening Speech.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN NOT FIXED.

Consideration of the Morgan Resolution by the House to be Postponed Till the President's Programme Shall Be Matured.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Tuesday, ten weeks and a day after the beginning of the session, the Senate will take up the Tariff bill, for the passage of which the session was called. The bill was to have been called up Monday, but the death of Senator Earle of South Carolina will render necessary an adjournment for a day.

Senator Aldrich will call up the bill, move its consideration, and make a speech in its support. The Democratic amendment striking out the internal revenue features of the bill will be introduced by Senator Vest.

After this the course of procedure is somewhat indefinite. The Democrats are not clear whether they will permit the immediate taking up of the schedules or will demand an opportunity to make set speeches bearing upon the general policy of the bill. The prevailing opinion among the Democratic leaders is against the policy of general speeches at the beginning of the discussion, but they will not attempt to restrain individual Senators who may wish to be heard.

There are some Democratic Senators who are disposed to discuss the general features of the bill, and who incline to the opinion that the best time for such speeches will be while the debate on the bill is young. Senator Vest does not expect to make a speech in presenting the motion to strike out the revenue features, but the motion may lead to immediate debate, and in case exception is taken to it, the Missouri Senator will be heard from. The silver Republicans and Populists will seek opportunity during the pendency of the bill to present some remarks of a political nature, and some of them may be heard this week.

The general sentiment among straight Republicans is adverse to starting a general discussion of the bill and to long speeches on the schedules, but no party policy has yet been decided upon. A caucus has been called for this purpose, to be held Monday afternoon.

There will be strong opposition to some of the schedules on the part of Republican Senators, and amendments will be firmly pressed. Some of these amendments will be offered to the chemical schedule, the first of the list, and they probably will be reached this week. Other features of the bill which Republican Senators will attack are those affecting the sugar and wool duties and taking hides from the free list. Senator Pettigrew's amendment against trusts is also certain to prove fruitful of much debate.

Senator Aldrich says he will not speak to exceed an hour Tuesday. He will give for the first time the estimates of the Republican members of the Finance Committee of the amount of revenue the Senate schedules would produce and will explain the committee's plan of action, giving the reasons for some of the more important amendments made.

In reply to a question, Mr. Aldrich, who will have charge of the bill in behalf of the Republican side of the Senate, said to-day that as soon as the bill should be taken up he would press consideration of it to the exclusion of all other business except conference reports, until it should be disposed of.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill probably will be considered some time this week. The Conference Committee practically has agreed upon a compromise on the forestry reservation provision, which it hopes will prove satisfactory to all parties, but whether it will or not can be determined only when the report shall be presented to Congress.

The Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, which passed the Senate last Thursday, will not be acted upon in the House this week, the Republican leaders say.

They have decided to block the resolution until the plan of the President shall be matured. There doubtless will be a demand on the part of the minority for immediate action, but it will be unable to secure consideration unless the Rules Committee shall report a special order, and this the Rules Committee will not do.

The majority probably will insist on an adjournment from to-morrow until Thursday. Thursday the conference reports on the Indian and Sundry Civil bills may be ready. If one or the other is not ready the House, no doubt, will adjourn until the following Monday.

BROOKLYN GIRL ELOPES.

Miss Wortman, Age 15, Makes a Runaway Match While Visiting in Florida.

BARTOW, Fla., May 23.—Henry Tandy and Miss Wortman of Winterhaven, some miles south of here, came here Thursday and secured a marriage license, and were married by the County Judge. They then went to Auburndale. It now turns out that it was a runaway marriage.

Miss Wortman is said to be prominently connected in Brooklyn, N. Y., her home, she being here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Savage, at Winterhaven. She is said to be only fifteen, but she is well developed, prepossessing, and looks to be a young woman of twenty. The questions were answered all right, so the Judge married them.

It is understood that her friends had a warrant issued for Tandy for "abducting a girl under fifteen," and the Sheriff had a long pursuit of the flying couple. But his friends rallied to his aid, and he gave the officers a merry chase, and they missed him. The search is still kept up, and the woods and roads are well policed. As they are married it is not known what will be done even if Tandy is captured. This affair has created a great sensation here.

A CHELSEA COURT RULING.

Memoranda Owned by the Prisoner Captured from the Police at the Trial.

BOSTON, May 23.—An interesting point was ruled on by Judge Fitz, in the Chelsea Police Court yesterday in the case of Jerome Cronin, who was arrested in Revere a few nights ago. He was arraigned on two complaints, of illegal liquor selling and assaulting a policeman while in the performance of his duty. The latter was Patrolman De Laite of Revere, who made the arrest.

He was testifying and referred occasionally to memoranda that he had in his hand. The counsel for Cronin asked what the memoranda were, and was told that they were taken from Cronin when he was arrested. The counsel asked to see them, and when they were handed to him he declined to return them. Chief Ray of Revere at once objected, but the counsel declared that they belonged to his client, and said should have been returned to him when he was released on bail, and that the police had no right to keep them.

The point was referred to the court, and, after a long and heated discussion the court ruled that the counsel for the defense was right and that the police could not recover the memoranda. The court further decided that the arrest had not been legally made, and Cronin was therefore discharged.

W. R. MORSE ARRESTED.

Sought for a Year and Was Found in Brooklyn.

William R. Morse, a bookkeeper, forty-seven years old, was arrested on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night by Detectives Rorke and Harrington of the Central Squad on a warrant obtained by T. B. Bassin of the Beaver River Lumber Company, Watertown, N. Y., charging him with forgery in the second degree. There are said to be six indictments pending against Morse for an alleged series of crimes committed in September, 1895.

The warrant for his arrest has been for a year in the hands of Capt. O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau in this city, who but recently learned that Morse was living in Brooklyn.

Morse gave his address as 287 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and says his arrest is a mistake.

NEWARK CITY APPOINTMENTS.

G. H. Lambert and H. Schalk Made Police Justices by Mayor Seymour —Minor Offices Filled.

NEWARK, May 23.—Mayor James M. Seymour yesterday named two Police Justices. They are Democrats, and succeed Republicans, whose terms expired. The men chosen were George H. Lambert of the Eleventh Ward, to succeed Wilbur A. Mott in the First Criminal Court, and Herman Schalk of the Ninth Ward, in place of August F. Eggers, in the Second Criminal Court.

The oath of office was administered to the new Judges by Mayor Seymour, and after receiving the congratulations of their predecessors, both announced that they would take formal possession to-morrow. Judge Lambert will then reappoint Clerk Elmer Freeland, and Judge Schalk will continue Clerk Thomas Pearson for a short time.

Judge Lambert is a member of the law firm of Hayes & Lambert. He was born in Deckertown, Sussex County, April 12, 1853. He has always been an active Democrat, and last year he accepted the Democratic nomination for State Senator, and made a spirited fight against Senator Ketcham.

Judge Schalk was born in Baden, Germany, sixty-three years ago. He was appointed a Lay Judge of the Essex Court of Common Pleas to succeed Judge Carl Buttner on April 26, 1894, and held that position until the office was abolished by the Legislature of 1896. He was a member of the Board of Excise Commissioners for a number of years. In 1893 he secured the Democratic nomination for Sheriff and was defeated by Herman Lehlbach.

Dr. A. G. Vogt, the newly elected Tax Receiver, was sworn in by Mayor Seymour yesterday, and immediately took possession of his office.

At the meeting of the Common Council Friday night the following Democrats were appointed to fill the places of a like number of Republicans in city offices:

City Treasurer—ISAAC R. DENMAN.
Assistant City Clerk—JOSEPH M. SMITH.
Superintendent of Buildings—JOHN H. PEAL.
Superintendent of Almshouse—DENNIS F. OLVANEY.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—JOHN E. MACDONALD.
Matron of Almshouse—Mrs. DENNIS F. OLVANEY.
Assistant Market Clerk—STEPHEN BEERS.
Janitor of City Hall—ADAM SINSEL.
Engineers of City Hall—CHARLES TURBITT and JAMES DEVINE.
Assistant License Inspectors—FRANK R. KELLY and JOSEPH KRUNZELMAN.
Clerk in City Clerk's Office—EDMUND F. KEANE.
Clerk to Overseer of Poor—JOHN W. PETERS.
Visitors Poor Department—EDWARD A. LEONARD and ANTONIO MATANO.
Market Policemen—JOHN WELSH, AUGUST HERBICH, and PETER HOLZINGER.

MURDER AT SHREWSBURY, N. J.

David Locker Shot by James Rosler, a Jealous Husband—Both Colored.

RED BANK, N. J., May 23.—David Locker, colored, was shot dead last night at Shrewsbury by James Rosler, also colored.

Locker had been paying attention to Mrs. Rosler for some time, and her husband frequently had remonstrated with his wife for her apparent friendliness toward Locker, and had ordered Locker to keep away from her.

Last night Rosler met Locker walking with Mrs. Rosler, and after having words with him struck him with a club and then shot him.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Kentucky to be Honored To-day—The Woman's Club Sessions Next.

NASHVILLE, May 23.—Yesterday closed a most successful week at the exposition. Fully 20,000 people visited the grounds yesterday. To-morrow is Kentucky Day, the first State day to be formally observed. Gov. Bradley, his staff, and a large number of attending women and men will arrive to-morrow morning. The Louisville Legion, 500 strong, will come to-night and will serve as an escort to the Governor, assisted by local military companies.

The exercises will begin at 1 P. M., when the special train bearing the Governor arrives, and the procession will march immediately to the exposition grounds. At 5:30 o'clock, Kentucky Building will be dedicated, Gov. Bradley making the opening speech.

Tuesday will be the first convocation of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the sessions will continue two days. Wednesday will be Catholic schools day and also Greek letter day. Art day will be observed Thursday, and the awards of the jury on pictures will be announced. To-morrow is also Victoria day, in honor of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and in the Woman's Building there will be an admirable programme carried out.

STANDARD OIL IN CANADA.

Warehouses to be Erected to Take Advantage of the New Tariff.

MONTREAL, May 23.—It is announced that the Standard Oil Company is about to erect extensive warehouses at Montreal and at Toronto, with the expectation of considerably increasing its Canadian business. This is a direct result of the new Canadian tariff.

Under the new tariff the price of American oil in Canada has fallen 3 cents a gallon, notwithstanding that the reduction in the duties is only 1 cent a gallon. The reason of this is the provision of the tariff which permits the importation of coal oil in tank bottoms as well as in barrels. By the old tariff the importation in tanks was prohibited.

Canadian oil retails generally at about 20 cents a gallon, which is about 4 cents less than the American oil, which pays a duty of 6 cents and is debarred the privilege of being transported in tanks, could be sold at. The better qualities of the American oil, however, resulted in considerable quantities of it being sold, even at the higher figure. Its reduction now to 21 cents, which is likely to be still further lowered as the result of the better shipping and warehouse facilities being provided, will cut into the profits of the Canadian refiners at Petrolia.

THE FIRE AT 396 BROADWAY.

Levy & Co. Believe the Report of Open Gas Jets Is Incorrect.

David Uhren of the firm of H. H. Levy & Co. of 396 and 398 Broadway, whose place was burned out Saturday afternoon, said yesterday he could not understand the report that the firemen found the gas cocks turned on after the fire was extinguished. The fire occurred in the rear end of the third floor of the building, where Levy & Co. manufacture tea gowns and wrappers. The workmen do not work Saturdays, and consequently no one but the boys employed to clean up were in the place.

Mr. Uhren, his brother Leon and his partner, Mr. Levy, were in their office until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Uhren went home and Mr. Levy went down town telling Leon Uhren to await his return. Mr. Uhren was in the hall still waiting when the cry of fire was raised. The doors of the factory were not closed and he had seen no sign of fire and smelled no smoke.

"If the firemen found the gas cocks open," said David Uhren to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who had asked him how they came to be open, "the water they played on the fire must have opened them. There was no escape of gas while we were in the place, and no gas was used in the rear part of the floor all day. I think the firemen must have been mistaken."

H. H. Levy & Co. moved into the building from 392 Broadway a month ago, taking a year's lease of the second and third floors. They have not yet been able to learn the full amount of their loss by the fire, but say that it will exceed $10,000. Most of the damage was done by smoke and water.

Paterson Silk Strike Over.

PATERSON, N. J., May 23.—The strike in Ashley & Bailey's silk mills in this city is ended, a compromise having been reached. Different scales of wages were paid for sixty-five different kinds of work. The firm and employes agreed on prices for all, with the exception of fifteen. It was because they wanted an increase for this work that the 800 weavers went out last week. They will get an advance, but it is said it will be only half of what they wanted, or about 5 per cent. The works will be running full force to-morrow.

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130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

House Furnishers,

Importers and Dealers in

Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Moulds, Kitchen, Laundry, Pantry, Hall, Bath, Cellar, and Stable Furniture; Refrigerators, Housecleaning Articles, Crockery, China and Glass, Sanitary Articles for Sick Room and Nursery. Fire Goods, Silverplated Ware, Wood en and Willow Ware. Fire Sets, and Irons and Fenders in Brass and Iron. Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

Housekeepers are invited to inspect our **Exhibition of House Furnishing Goods, Domestic and Foreign,** embracing the largest and choicest collection of **High-Grade Goods** ever offered in the United States.

Our Stock

Comprises only MODERN, RELIABLE, and ARTISTIC GOODS.

The following are a few of our specialties:

Patent Safety Folding Library or Hall Steps. The Russian Coffee Pot, for Table, Tourist, or Camp Use. **English Luncheon and Tea Baskets,** for Travelers and Excursionists. **Infants' Portable Folding Bath. The "Improved" Dining Room Warming Closet. Invalids' or Nursery Voyaging Lamp. The Improved Fringe Brush.**

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Chafing Dishes, Decorated China Ware, Hot-Water Cans and Jugs, Chamois Sponges, English Cleaning and Polishing Powders, Fireproof Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Ware, Clothes Wringers, Gray Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Shoe Blacking, etc., etc.

Goods delivered free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully packed and delivered at station within 100 miles of New York.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention. Write or call for catalogue.

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ELECtricity tones up the system and strengthens it. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., gives static electricity and sells batteries for home use. All skin diseases cured. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

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GIRL BURIED ALIVE.

Annabelle Morny, First Hypnotized, Is Placed in a Grave to Remain Forty-eight Hours.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 23.—A young girl, Annabelle Moray, was hypnotized last evening, placed in a coffin, and buried five feet under ground, to remain for forty-eight hours without food or drink. This is the first test of the kind ever attempted with a woman, and the exhibition attracted a great crowd to Lestershire, a nearby suburb, where the burial took place. The village authorities threatened the hypnotist, Prof. Ceborne, with arrest, but allowed him to carry out the programme after he explained that no possible harm could result to the young woman.

Late in the afternoon a dray with a broadcloth-covered coffin paraded through the principal streets of this city, bearing banners advertising the intended burial. The dray was closely followed by an open carriage containing Prof. Ceborne and his subject. Arriving at Lestershire, the procession was met by a large crowd of villagers, who loudly threatened the hypnotist, calling him a coward and fakir. Trouble seemed imminent, and Miss Moray was hurried to her rudely improvised dressing room in a neighboring barn, to prepare for the burial.

Again the professor made a speech assuring those present that the subject was perfectly willing to be buried, and that no possible physical harm could come to her. When all was ready the professor asked for silence and said he would place the subject in a hypnotic state by a novel method. Retreating about twenty feet, the professor, first looking at the subject, whistled a weird Hindu chant, and in a few seconds the subject was in a deep hypnotic sleep. Upon examination by Dr. C. P. Roberts it was found that the girl's muscles were seemingly paralyzed. The pulse, respiration, and temperature were normal. She did not respond to a touch or to any of the various tests made.

She was placed in the coffin and lowered into the grave. The ventilating shafts were carefully adjusted, and the Professor, with a parting word of warning that she must sleep without food or drink for forty-eight hours, left her to her fate.

THE CLARENDON HALL RAID.

All the Prisoners Paroled—Hard Luck of a Pretzel Peddler.

The proprietors of Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, which was raided by the police under Acting Inspector Thompson on Saturday night, were charged in Essex Market Court yesterday with keeping an immoral resort. The man and five women who were arrested on the stage while performing in "The Silly Dinner" were charged with disorderly conduct. All were paroled by Magistrate Wentworth until next Wednesday.

The proprietors say "The Silly Dinner" has been running in their place for six months, and that the police have made no objection to it. As it happened, the man who has been playing Capt. Chapman had taken a day off Saturday and the pretzel pedler had been pressed into service as understudy. The raid was made just as the improvised Chapman came on, and his first chance to be an actor was spoiled. The thousand persons who were present at first thought the raid was a regular part of the performance.

More Club Members Fined.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested nine members of the Lexington Avenue Benevolent Club, whom they found playing pool and making a noise yesterday at the clubrooms, 413 West Forty-second Street. James Duane of 575 Tenth Avenue acted as spokesman for the crowd when they were arraigned in the Yorkville Court, and exhibited the club's charter, signed by a Justice of the Supreme Court. Magistrate Crane held that the charter does not privilege them to annoy the neighbors, and fined all the members except Duane $3 each. He fined Duane $5.

MESSENGER KING'S STORY.

Talk with the Young Man Who Robbed the Boylston National Bank of Boston.

FARMINGTON, Me., May 23.—Albert M. King, the messenger of the Boylston National Bank of Boston, who disappeared with $30,000 of the bank's money, and was captured here yesterday, was a sad-looking young man to-day.

He says he left Boston last Tuesday at 11:05 o'clock A. M. for Lowell, but does not remember the exact time of his arrival at Lowell. He did not go to Rangeley, whence he came here, with any idea that from that point he might reach Canadian soil. He did not know where Rangeley was, and found out for the first time when he got there that it was the terminal station of the road.

When asked how many miles he rode from Lowell into New Hampshire on a bicycle he said:

"I don't remember. I rode until I could go no further from fatigue. I never owned a bicycle before myself, but was a fairly good rider. I figured quite prominently in two local races, and in one I had a narrow escape."

When pressed closely as to the date when he conceived the idea of making way with the bank's money, King said it was about two weeks previous to his actual flight last week.

"I began," said he, "to stay away from home until very late at night. My father found fault with my conduct, saying that I either must comply with the rules of the house or stay away entirely. I knew it was from no harsh feeling on his part that he spoke to me in this way. He wanted to impress me, but I paid no attention to his admonitions then. My pride was hurt, and I stayed out more nights.

"One night, on getting home at midnight, I was locked out, and had to get a policeman in order to enter the house. My mother let me in.

"About that time I confided to one of my chums that I might have a good chance some day to skip with a large amount of money. My friend urged me not to do anything of the kind. He said I surely would be caught and punished. This friend admonished me again about this conversation the day previous to my departure last week.

"I have left a kind father, a good mother, a good home, kind employers, and no one is to blame but myself. The thought of giving myself up was uppermost in my mind from the time I reached New Hampshire, but I hardly knew what to do."

King is thoroughly repentant. He thinks President Torrey will be "pretty severe" on him.

A GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.

Delighted by the Results of The New York Times Coupons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I clipped my coupon from your advertisement setting out the superiority and merit of your 1897 or tenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica I did not for a moment imagine that you had any attending features connected with the work which rendered the same doubly valuable as a time saver and educator. Your representative called on me during my busy period, but I am amply reimbursed the short interview I granted him, and I now feel that I am obligated to you instead for bringing me full and comprehensive information and the opportunity of subscribing at such remarkably low figures and on such very reasonable terms. When you bring your readers and the public in general such lasting benefits through the instrumentality of your work and its supplementary features, there remains no doubt that you will daily spread your influence, increase your prestige, and multiply your subscriptions. I desire to state, for the benefit of other readers of your paper, who aim to advance their individual interest, as well as the education of their families, that the features set out in connection with your encyclopedia constitute one of the most laudable and worthy projects that could come within the scope of modern journalism. It is truly American and philanthropic as well, and demonstrates the fact that a reliable newspaper, such as THE TIMES, can accomplish no end of good if your readers will but avail themselves of the coupons in your paper before limitation excludes them from subscription to your remarkable proposition. THE NEW YORK TIMES has ever been noted as a reliable, clean, and worthy sheet. Its integrity as a great metropolitan newspaper ranks second to none, and it has ever commanded the respect of the most worthy classes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has never yet degraded its columns with news unfit to print. Neither has it fallen in self-respect by lending aid to schemes.

If my few remarks will aid in inducing your readers to send in their coupons while they still have opportunity, I shall feel that I have repaid you in part, at least, for the courtesy accorded me by sending me your personal representative, and am,

Thankfully yours,
G. C. STEWART.

No. 1,109 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., May 17, 1897.

New Steamship Line to South America

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a new line of steamers to ply between this city and South American ports. It is proposed to bring hither from the East for service a fleet of large ocean liners. J. S. Kimball & Co., shippers and commission merchants of this city, have the project in hand and are said to represent certain stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. They say that their venture is not in opposition to the Pacific Mail, but is primarily designed to level up trade between California and Mexico, Central and South America.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J., McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 2—Collender vs. Smith. 3—Szerlip vs. Baler. 4—Kastrinsky vs. Subin. 5—Van Valkenberg vs. Sweeney. 6—Miller vs. Pias. 7—Wall vs. Gillin Printing Company. 8—Guerre vs. Bollarosa. 9—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 10—Donnelly vs. Cowen.

Appeals from Judgments and City Court.—1—Rosenbluth vs. Haight. 2—Lanahan vs. A. Zeltner Brewing Company. 3—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Kayner. 4—Tusch vs. German-American Savings Bank. 5—La Pasta vs. Well. 6—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 7—Toplitz vs. King Bridge Company. 8—Everitt vs. New York Engraving and Printing Company. 9—Gilroy vs. Loftus. 10—Del Piano vs. Capestrigi. 11—Hamlin vs. Crumbine.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Cochrane vs. Reich. 2—Same vs. same. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Reiner vs. Healy. 5—Davis vs. Knipe. 6—Sinsheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7—Potsdam vs. Abraham. 8—Nolan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9—Simon vs. Lawsonower. 10—Shumney vs. Milliken. 11—Bristol vs. Hammacher. 12—Hughes vs. Fauth. 13—Mitchell vs. Clary. 14—Wallace vs. Robinson. 15—Peck vs. Granite State Provident Association. 16—Globe vs. Rauch. 17—Stey vs. Sullivan. 18—Rubin vs. Lewes. 19—Gibson vs. Johnson. 20—Mullane vs. Roberge. 21—Belknap Machine A. and M. Company vs. Racine. 22—National Keg and Box Company vs. Baker. 23—Miller vs. Fiss. 24—Lehr vs. Cohen. 25—Elisberg vs. Marks. 26—Metz vs. Rau. 27—Daly vs. Isaacs. 28—Conygham vs. Shiel. 29—Bryan vs. Olsen. 30—Miller vs. Citron. 31—Morris vs. Weir. 32—Meinhold vs. Bradley Salt Company. 33—Stewart vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 34—Naderman vs. Schrieber. 35—Lynch vs. Kluber. 36—Galnor vs. St. Lawrence Life Association. 37—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Leonard. 38—Hamron vs. Levy. 39—Allison vs. T. A. Snider Preserve Company. 40—Same vs. same. 41—Same vs. same. 42—Barone vs. Martins. 43—Lydig vs. Thompson. 44—Carey vs. Reilly. 45—Simon vs. Reigal Cigar Company. 46—McKenna vs. Broderick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 2—People, &c., vs. Winters. 3—Same vs. Schmidt. 4—Same vs. Gilhuly. 5—Same vs. Spinner. 6—People ex rel. Lambeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company vs. Roberts. 7—People ex rel. New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company vs. Roberts. 8—Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn vs. Glass. 9—Lehman vs. Mayer. 10—Pierce vs. Vanderbilt. 11—People ex rel. A. Klipstein & Co., vs. Roberts. 12—Gunther vs. Johnson. 13—Driscoll vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 14—Ielin vs. Marx. 15—Cussain vs. Morning Journal Association. 16—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 17—Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Company vs. Pisciotta. 18—People, &c., vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company. 19—Stillman vs. Lobsitz. 20—In re Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 21—Newman vs. Clapp. 22—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 23—Doll vs. Cooke. 24—Morris vs. Morris. 25—Rawlings vs. Hektograph Manufacturing Company. 26—Kriezer vs. Kriezer. 27—Koerber vs. Orince. 28—Winkler vs. Bien. 29—Gilmore vs. Herbert. 30—Richards vs. Richards. 31—In re Johnson. 32—Niebuhr vs. Reynolds. 33—Same vs. Friese. 34—Deidonna vs. Niebuhr. 35—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 36—Murray vs. Canary. 37—In re Hatfield. 38—Bischoff vs. Gorman. 39—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. 40—Bohn vs. Bohn. 41—People, &c., vs. Winters. 42—Same vs. Schmidt. 43—Bernheimer vs. Matheslus. 44—Koch vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 45—Flagg vs. Martens. 46—Harris vs. Taylor. 47—In re Thain. 48—Fowler vs. Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company. 49—Jacobs vs. Salomon. 50—De Graaf vs. Cochran. 51—In re American Fur Company. 52—Hildreth vs. Stein. 53—Toscani vs. Avon. 54—Kingsland vs. Johnson. 55—McNulty vs. Quinn. 56—Lasky vs. Birnbaum. 57—Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. Hand. 58—In re John T. Camp Company. 59—In re Fraser. 60—Roone vs. Davis. 61—New York and New Jersey Ice Line vs. Howell. 62—Silverstone vs. Loughran. 63—People, &c., vs. Bateman. 64—Same vs. Freeman. 65—Ash vs. Brown. 66—Hughes vs. Hanlan. 67—Lynch vs. Lynch. 68—Lavelle vs. Johnston. 69—Matter of Koye. 70—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 71—Matter of Sheriff Street, (school site.) 72—Dominquez vs. Meyer. 73—Matter of Ruhe. 74—Scharlach vs. Polowe. 75—Decker vs. Loog. 76—Korn vs. Martin. 77—Matter of Agazzie. 78—Fleitman vs. Marx. 79—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 80—Same vs. Moss. 81—Same vs. Henderson. 82—Blair vs. Blair. 83—Matter of Oxenfort. 84—Holt vs. St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. 85—Smith vs. Press Publishing Company. 86—House vs. Samuels. 87—Woodruff vs. Barker. 88—Mathewson vs. Mathewson. 89—Pontefract vs. Leavy. 90—People, &c., vs. Greenberg. 91—Gibbs vs. Redway Manufacturing Company. 92—Marker vs. Marker. 93—Herman vs. Nacht. 94—Westphal vs. Stey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re Spencer Place. 2—In re Inwood Avenue. 3—In re River Avenue. 4—In re Napier Avenue. 5—In re Minford Place. 6—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 7—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 8—Health Department vs. Junio. 9—Same vs. Rovegno. 10—In re Sheldon. 11—Blute vs. Baker. 12—Bremmer vs. Morton. Demurrers.—484—Parker vs. Barrett. 485—Same vs. Graves. 478—Trowbridge vs. Railroad Equipment Company.

Preferred Causes.—4890—Frost vs. Kellogg. 4638—Fancher vs. Small. 4973—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4622—Suton vs. Schlosser. 4008—Rosenberg vs. Clark. 4332—Albertson vs. Albertson. 4636—Clarke vs. Clarke. 3310—Bernheimer vs. Hertzog. 4456—Lehr vs. Ginsberg. 4126—Buek vs. Collis. 4672—Waldschmidt vs. Waldschmidt. 4704—Kuhlman vs. Cox. 4325—Flint vs. Ruthrauff.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Lloyd for the People.

1—Perry Steddle. 2—William D. Faulhaber.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—12410—Scharfman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11744—McArthur vs. same. 12212—Abrams vs. Wiemers. 12213—Pierce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 12202—Bernstein vs. Bernstein. 9246—Dean vs. the Mayor, &c. 11352—Washington Mills Company vs. Sickles. 9200—Van Auken vs. Honduras Railroad Company. 12389—Muller vs. Muller. 12010—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Company. 12436—Scully vs. Scully.

NOVELTIES ON THE ROAD

One Was a Woman Riding Astride, the Other Was a Pair of Horseless Hansoms.

BOTH ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

Riders and Drivers Enjoyed the Beauful Weather Yesterday by Taking Long Outings in the Park and Up-town Drives.

Riders and drivers on the Riverside Drive and the roads above Seventh Avenue, and on the bridle paths and carriage drives in Central Park see at least one new freak every Sunday. There were two yesterday—one in the Park and another on the Riverside Drive. The Park freak was the very newest new woman, who, not content with borrowing her brother's cravat, derby, and waistcoat, went so far as to appear on the carriage drive astride of a magnificent big chestnut horse. The equestrienne wore a divided skirt, drawn close around the top of her patent-leather riding boots, and she seemed to thoroughly enjoy the attention her strange manner of riding and her equally strange costume attracted. Her waistcoat was the brightest of Scotch plaids, and she wore a regulation white hunting stock, secured with a horsy pin. Her black derby was jauntily set. A black jacket was the only garment distinctly feminine. None of the mounted policemen in the park knew the rider, nor did any of the old road habitués, who stared at her in amazement.

Horseless hansoms attracted attention on the Riverside Drive. Two of them moved in and out among the horses and carriages on the drive, announcing their coming when half a block away with loud clanging bells which caused many a timid animal to throw up its head with a snort. The hansoms had black and yellow bodies, and small pneumatic-tired wheels, not much larger than those of a bicycle.

The day on the road for equestrians and drivers was a pleasant one, for there was a delightful breeze all afternoon, which offset the hot sun-rays. The equestrians were in great spirits, for, thanks to the suggestion offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday, some care had been bestowed on the formerly hard paths. The bridle-paths in many places are in need of a new top-dressing and require frequent harrowing, but they were in much better condition yesterday than they had been for weeks previously.

Frank Work was one of the early drivers on the road. In the morning he drove a pair of bay trotters capable of passing anything on the road, and in the afternoon he took a spin up Seventh Avenue behind Merle Moore. Henry Sire, in a new runabout, drove a big black stud that showed plenty of speed, and Fred Gerken, as usual, handled the ribbons over a pair of fast trotting horses. A runabout with a black body and white springs and running gear was the showest rig on the road. Leo Bloch and a friend were seated comfortably in it.

Samuel Hexter, the horse dealer, had Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, as his guest in a spide phaeton. The fighter did not attract much attention, for only a few of the drivers knew who he was or saw anything about him to cause them to ask. William E. Elliott's buff-trimmed spider phaeton made a splendid showing behind a pair of high-stepping chestnuts, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolger and their guests showed well in a very smart vis-à-vis. Eugene Wilson and a friend lounged luxuriously in a landau, and James T. Hyde of Horse Show fame drove a very showy hackney. Former Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy viewed the panorama of fine horses and equipages from a stylish victoria, and Former Assemblyman La Fetra and his guest, Senator Samuel Foley, nodded pleasantly to numerous friends from their road wagon.

Frank Ehret made several trips up and down the eastern carriage drive in the Park, to show his friends a new roadster, and Henry Zahn and his father were out behind a pair of fast geldings. Siegfried Heinemann, who recently purchased a number of carriage horses, on an order for shipment to Europe, made half a dozen trips on the road to test his purchases, which will be shipped next week.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

Flushing Club's Opening—Improvements to the Baltusrol Course.

The next big open golf tournament will be held this week, beginning Wednesday, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Play will continue through Saturday. Nearly twenty golfers in the Knollwood Handicap last Saturday signified their intention of being among the competitors, and as several fine prizes have been offered golfers who enter may be assured of three excellent days' sport. Among the big players who will be in the tournament are James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, W. J. Travis, S. D. Bowers, and Arthur H. Fenn. The principal trophy is the Governor's Cup, the first round of which will be played Wednesday morning. Then there will be a consolation prize and a handicap cup for the last day.

Players in last year's tournament at Baltusrol would not recognize the course in its present improved condition. The open tournament will be played over the original nine holes, upon which most of the labor of the past Spring has been concentrated. All of the approaches have been tufted, and in addition to the natural hazards, such as lake, the gravel pit, streams, and fences, sodded bunkers five feet in height have been added to the second, third, fourth, eighth, and ninth holes, and a sunken bunker added to the eighth. During the tournaments the red course of nine holes will be utilized by the members not in the competition.

On Saturday, June 5, a series of members' handicaps will be started, to continue through the season.

The Morristown Golf Club will hold its first regular tournament next Saturday, a mixed foursome, for two handsome prizes. On Monday, May 31, the semi-annual contests for the men's and women's club championships will be played. James A. Tyng now holds the former and Mrs. William Shippen the latter.

The Flushing Athletic Club has leased property on Whitestone Avenue, where it has opened golf links. The grounds are beautifully located within ten minutes' walk from the Bridge Street station, and are in charge of Dan Leach. The formal opening will be held next Saturday, when a reception will be given. The officers are R. H. E. Elliott, President; J. Clarke, Treasurer, and L. M. Franklin, Jr., Secretary. They, with Mrs. R. B. Lawrence, Miss Ida Slade, Miss L. Richmond, Robert Colgate, Ernest Mitchell, W. J. Travis, and E. M. Franklin, constitute the Board of Managers.

Golf at West Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—There were three contestants for the May Cup on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club at West Orange yesterday, F. M. Harrison, T. C. Ennever, and George Richards. The scores:

									Gross.	Hand.	Net.
F. M. Harrison—											
Out	5	4	6	5	5	4	6	5	4—51		
In	5	4	8	5	5	6	6	5	5—49	100	0	100
T. C. Ennever—												
Out	4	6	12	5	4	5	5	5	5—51			
In	6	5	11	6	5	9	7	4	7—58	109	6	103
George Richards—												
Out	4	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5—44			
In	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	4	8—46	100	0	100

Other players who went over the links without keeping their cards were William Runkle, M. B. Metcalf, Austin Colgate, C. F. Bloodgood, Miss Helen Page, Miss Lee, Howard Van Sinderin, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

CYCLING LAWS IN MONTREAL.

Riders Debarred from St. Helen's Island—Road Tolls May Be Asked.

MONTREAL, May 23.—The bicycle meets with little sympathy from those who make by-laws in the City of Montreal. The City Council has already decreed that each wheel ridden within its limits must pay an annual tax of $2, and must be provided with a lighted lamp at nights, and a bell at all times. The wheelman, moreover, must pass all street corners at no faster speed than that at which a horse can walk.

Now the Park and Ferries Committee has declared that wheels are debarred from St. Helen's Island, one of the most frequented parks and Summer resorts of the city. St. Helen's Island is in the St. Lawrence River, just opposite the city, and the reason given for its being denied to bicyclists is that the latter would be a nuisance to the large number of women and children who frequent it on the hot days of Summer.

The Turnpike Trust, also, have given notice of application to the Provincial Legislature for power to levy a toll on all bicyclists using any of the country roads leading out from the city. The wheelmen are indignant, but their protests are not likely to avail much.

GOOD SPORT AT SYRACUSE.

Van Lengen Makes a Record in the Intercollegiate Games.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 23.—The recently reorganized New York State Intercollegiate Association held its annual meet on University Field yesterday. Syracuse and Rochester were the only colleges competing. Syracuse swamped Rochester by a score of 87 to 39. The track was fast and the day fair. F. W. Van Lengen of Syracuse smashed the association record in the hammer throw of 89 feet 10 inches, made by Barnes of Union, at Utica, May 30, 1893, throwing 98 feet 8½ inches. Lewis of Syracuse equaled the record of 17 seconds in the 120-yard hurdle, made by Pike of Rochester on the same date as that made by Barnes.

The events and winners were:

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—J. R. French, Rochester, won; Van Merrick, Syracuse, second. Time—5:58. Second Heat—G. Stone, Rochester, won; J. H. Rockwell, Syracuse, second. Time—5:53. Final Heat—Stone, Rochester, won; French, Rochester, second; Van Merrick, Syracuse, third. Time—5:23 4-5.

One Hundred-Yard Dash.—C. D. Whittmore, Syracuse, won; H. G. Lee, Syracuse, second; Frederick Milspaugh, Syracuse, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—F. W. Van Lengen, Syracuse, 98 feet 8½ inches, won; T. Smallwood, Syracuse, 96 feet 5½ inches, second; G. H. Davis, Rochester, 93 feet 4½ inches, third.

120-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—W. F. Lewis, Syracuse, won; M. E. Adams, Rochester, second; time—0:18 4-5. Second Heat—E. W. Cutler, Syracuse, won; H. E. True, Rochester, second; time—0:17 4-5.

Final Heat.—Lewis, Syracuse, won; Cutler, Syracuse, second; True, Rochester, third. Time—0:17.

One-Mile Walk.—C. H. Munson, Syracuse, won; W. L. Sweet, Syracuse, second; B. F. Haanel, Syracuse, third. Time—7:52 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—C. D. Whittemore, Syracuse, 20 feet 10 inches, won; W. F. French, Rochester, 19 feet 1 inch second; W. J. Harvie, Syracuse, 18 feet 6 inches, third.

One-Mile Run.—H. K. Brown, Rochester, won; R. Hebblethwaite, Syracuse, second; H. R. Levis, Rochester, third. Time—4:59 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—H. G. Lee, Syracuse, won; Frederick Milspaugh, Syracuse, second; W. J. Harvie, Syracuse, third. Time—0:55.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—H. E. True, Rochester, 32 feet ½ inch, won; F. W. Van Lengen, Syracuse, 32 feet ¼ inch, second; G. H. Davis, Rochester, 32 feet, third.

220-Yard Hurdle.—W. F. Lewis, Syracuse, won; M. E. Adams, Rochester, second. Time—0:28. Second heat—F. J. Jewell, Syracuse, won; C. B. Goodwin, Syracuse, second. Time—0:28 2-5. Final heat—Rochester having no man in the final, conceded nine points to Syracuse.

Half-Mile Run.—R. Hebblethwaite, Syracuse, won; E. T. Baird, Syracuse, second; H. E. Brown, Rochester, third. Time—2:12 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Davis and Goodwin of Rochester tied for first, at 5 feet 3½ inches; Smith and Green of Syracuse tied for third, at 5 feet 1 inch. The ties were not jumped off.

220-Yard Dash.—C. D. Whittemore, Syracuse, won; H. G. Lee, Syracuse, second; Frederick Milspaugh, Syracuse, third. Time—0:24.

Pole Vault.—F. C. Goodwin, Rochester, 10 feet, won; C. A. Dann, Syracuse, 9 feet 6 inches, second; B. F. Haanel, Syracuse, 9 feet 4 inches, third.

RECORDS GO AT WORCESTER.

Three Broken and One Tied in New England Intercollegiate Games.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—The eleventh annual games of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association took place at Worcester Oval yesterday in the presence of about 1,500 spectators. Dartmouth won the championship for the third successive year. The scores were: Dartmouth, 29; Brown, 26; Bowdoin, 19; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 11½; Wesleyan, 11; Amherst, 9; Williams, 7; Trinity, 6½; Tufts, 5; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 3.

Intercollegiate records in the pole vault, the hammer throw, and two-mile run were broken, and that in the one-hundred-yard dash was tied. The events and results were:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Billington, Wesleyan; second, C. M. Callahan, Williams; third, A. W. Grosvenor, M. I. T. Time—0:10 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by R. F. Hanson, Brown; second, C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth; third, E. A. Stockwell, Brown. Time—2:02 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by C. F. Kendall, Bowdoin; second, A. Mossman, Amherst. Time—0:16 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by H. C. Collar, Dartmouth; second, F. K. Taft, Brown; third, R. T. Elliott, Amherst. Time—0:51 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Wright, Brown; second, J. Bray, Williams; third, S. B. Furbush, Amherst. Time—4:33.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by G. L. Gary, Dartmouth; second, H. A. Stearns, Bowdoin; third, R. Gurney, M. I. T. Time—5:41 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by R. T. Elliott, Amherst; second, H. H. Sears, Dartmouth; third, R. E. Barker, Brown. Time—0:23 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Wright, Brown; second, F. A. Tower, Wesleyan; third, H. B. Mayhew, M. I. T. Time—10:08.

Pole Vault.—Won by R. S. Wilder, Dartmouth, 11 feet; second, W. Pifer, Williams, and J. L. Huribut, Wesleyan, tied, 10 feet 9¾ inches. Jump off for second won by Huribut, height 11 feet.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by E. R. Godfrey, Bowdoin, 36 feet 9 inches; second, F. Conson, Dartmouth, 35 feet 8 inches; third, W. Clark, Dartmouth, 35 feet 2 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. K. Baxter, Trinity, 5 feet 7⅛ inches; second, S. S. Lapham, Jr., Brown, 5 feet 6 inches; third, E. G. Littell, Trinity, and W. L. Butcher, M. I. T., tied, 5 feet 2½ inches. On jump-off for third, won by E. G. Littell.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. E. Healey, Tufts, 125 feet 5½ inches; second, J. P. Coombs, Brown, 113 feet 1½ inches; third, A. A. French, Bowdoin, 107 feet 7½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. W. Grosvenor, M. I. T., 21 feet 6⅛ inches; second, T. W. Chase, Dartmouth, 21 feet 2½ inches; third, E. G. Locke, Amherst, 20 feet 7½ inches.

STATESMEN'S CHESS MATCH.

Arrangements for the Games Between Congressmen and Members of Parliament Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The arrangements for the international chess match between selected teams from the British House of Commons and the House of Representatives are practically completed.

The games, at the request of the English contestants, will take place May 31, and June 1. It is proposed also upon the completion of the tournament to have a consultation game in which all the members of the two legislative bodies will participate. But this has not yet been determined definitely.

The members of the House have been coached by Mr. Pillsbury of Brooklyn, the winner of the international chess tourney at Hastings, Eng., who has played against all comers for the last week at the Metropolitan Club in this city, and who has won every game except a draw with the Austrian Minister.

There will be five players on each side. Although the players in behalf of the House of Representatives have not yet been announced officially, it is understood that four of them have been selected—Messrs. Pearson of North Carolina, De Graffenreid of Texas, Bodine of Missouri, and Handy of Delaware. Messrs. Plunkett, Heaton, and Strauss will be three of the five in the English team.

The House players will move their men in the room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the English players in one of the lobbies of Parliament House. The wire connections will be direct, so as to minimize the time to be consumed in the transmission of moves. The messages will be sent over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph and the Anglo-American Cable Companies, both of which have donated the use of their lines for the occasion.

Superintendent Marean of the Western Union in this city has had two wires run into the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which will connect directly with the American terminus of the Anglo-American cable at Crape Breton. One of these wires will be used to send and the other for receiving purposes. Similar arrangements have been made with wires leading directly from the other terminus of the cable, on the Irish coast, to the lobby of the Commons.

The play will last five hours each day—from 7 to 12 P. M. London time and from 2 to 7 American time. Fifteen moves an hour will be allowed.

Superintendent Marean estimates that a minute will be required for the transmission of a message, so that this will make the actual playing time an average of a move every three minutes.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, at the request of the British players, will act as referee here, and it is probable that John Hay, United States Ambassador at London, will perform a like duty on the other side of the Atlantic.

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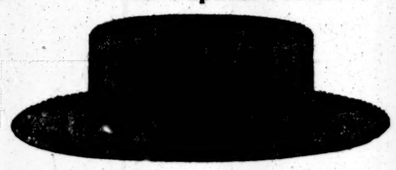

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OARSMEN GOT A DUCKING

Wind and Tide Caused an Eight-Oared Shell to Fill and Sink in the Harlem River.

SMALLER BOAT WAS CAPSIZED.

All the Men Picked Up None the Worse for Their Mishap—Athletes Preparing for the Memorial Day Races.

Rowing in the Harlem River yesterday was more like hard work than play, from the fact that the high wind which prevailed all day was not only difficult to row against, but it kicked up a choppy sea that threatened to swamp every boat out and did swamp two. Not a boat returned to a float without being half full of water, and many narrow escapes from a swim were recorded. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, about every crew entered in the Harlem regatta, to be rowed on Memorial Day, were out for a spin some time during the day.

The senior eight of the Union Boat Club had an experience during the day which they will not forget in a hurry. Shortly after 11 o'clock Capt. Cassidy had the eight put overboard, and boated the crew as follows: B. Fuller, bow; J. Bacon, No. 2; J. Kemp, No. 3; S. J. Dolan, No. 4; H. Brown, No. 5; J. Farrelly, No. 6; T. Heffernan, No. 7; A. G. Woolf, stroke, and J. Valles, coxswain. They started up stream with the tide and wind, accompanied by Capt. Cassidy in a four-oared barge. While they were up the river the tide changed and began running against the wind, and when the eight, which had no wash boxes on it, started on its return trip, the crew discovered it had no easy task ahead of it. The water dashed over the sides, and Capt. Cassidy ordered the men to row slowly.

This scheme worked well until Central Bridge was reached, when a sudden squall dashed a large quantity of water into the boat and she began to fill and sink. Capt. Cassidy called to the men to jump clear, and all obeyed except Valles, the coxswain, who had his citizen's clothes on. He remained in the stern of the boat and was picked up by the barge. Several other boats put off to the crew's assistance, and the men were picked up and the boat towed ashore, where she was righted and rowed home.

The other unfortunate was Lorenz of the Crescent Boat Club, who took a friend out in a double gig to initiate him. The upset, however, was caused by a sudden gust of wind catching the gig as she was turning and capsizing her. Both men were good swimmers, and swam to the boathouse float.

There were many lively impromptu brushes between the crews, and an excellent opportunity was afforded the many who occupied the balconies of the boathouses to see their work and judge their chances of winning. It will be difficult, however, to pick a winner in any of the events this year, as there are more entries than usual in the majority of the races, and any number of crews that have not shown clearly what they can do.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club's four-oared racing crew made a fine appearance in the water yesterday. The crew is boated as follows: Haines, bow; Conlin, No. 2; Reddy, No. 3; Binzen, stroke, and Clark, coxswain. The club's senior double, also entered in the Harlem Regatta, was on the water during the afternoon.

The First Shoneminas have made the following entries in the Harlem Regatta: Junior Single Shell—William Sedlacek; Senior Four-Oared Shell—William Sedlacek, bow; Joseph Chwat, No. 2; C. Skoupil, No. 3, and M. Shana, stroke; Junior Eight—Joseph Vancura, bow; J. Zounek, No. 2; F. Jullhek, No. 3; V. Chaloupka, No. 4; F. Budreje, No. 5; K. Packer, No. 6; Joseph Prota, No. 7; Thomas Zahradni, stroke, and James Chwat, coxswain; Senior Eight-Oared Shell—V. Chiatt, bow; F. Besely, No. 2; F. Celeyny, No. 3; T. Ladman, No. 4; M. Moronsek, No. 5; Joseph Kecnsky, No. 6; Joseph Biglohlavek, No. 7, and Joseph Kondelka, stroke.

The Wyanoke boys were at the boathouse bright and early Sunday morning, and manned the eight-oared barge for a trip to Yonkers, with the following crew: Endermeyer, bow; Reiss, No. 2; Manka, No. 3; M. Endermeyer, No. 4; McKee, No. 5; Hertz, No. 6; Smith, No. 7; Moore, stroke, and Lewis, coxswain. The club has completed arrangements for an outing, to be given at College Point, on June 6. There will be rowing and athletic games, for which prizes will be awarded.

The Hudson Boat Club, foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, will not make any entries in the Harlem regatta, but has decided to enter the following eight in the open event of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken to be rowed off Castle Point on June 26: E. Lowenthal, bow; William Hopper, No. 2; George Higgins, No. 3; John Smith, No. 4; Conrad Doemer, No. 5; George Kunz, No. 6; Herman De Witt, No. 7; E. Le Lamater, stroke, and James Waterhouse, coxswain. Substitutes, Herman Bohlman and J. Jackens. The club will give a dance at its boathouse on Monday evening, May 31.

NEW ROCHELLE'S OPENING.

Yachts Raced in a Light Wind on the Sound.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club hoisted the blue and white burgee over its clubhouse at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and then celebrated the opening with a race for catboats. There was to have been a contest between the twenty-footers, but M. Clark's Keneu was the only one on hand, and she, with the Surprise and Dad, Larry Huntington's new fifteen-footer, sailed over the course with the others.

When the preparatory signal was given at 2:29 o'clock, the wind was light from the west-northwest. The first leg of the course was to the Hen and Chickens buoy, and at 2:34 o'clock, when the start was made, Keneu, Dad, and Surprise, with booms eased to starboard, crossed the line in the order named. The start for the catboats was given at 2:39 o'clock, and the boats crossed in this order: Ondawa, Win or Lose, Edwina, Melita, Mary S., Jonquil, Grace, Argo, and Addie.

The wind died out comoletely, and a few minutes later came in from the east southeast, giving the boats a reach to the first mark. At this point the order was Keneu, Dad, Surprise, Win or Lose, Ondawa, Argo, Jonquil, Edwina, Mary S., Melita, Grace.

To the next mark it was a beat. Keneu held her lead, with Surprise second. Win or Lose came next, followed by Dad, Mary S., Ondawa, Argo, and Edwina. They had a run to the house mark with booms to starboard, and at the end of the first round Win or Lose had taken the lead, followed in order by Surprise, Mary S., Keneu, Dad, and Ondawa. The yachts were sent over the course again, and had a hard time finishing, as the wind grew very light. It hauled a little more to the southward, too. The times taken at the finish were: Surprise, 5:39:09; Keneu, 5:41:31; Dad, 5:43:30; Mary S., 5:43:44; Win or Lose, 5:43:58; Ondawa, 5:45:11; Edwina, 5:47:09; Argo, 5:54:29; Melita, 6:01:25.

In the cabin catboat class the Mary S. beat the Win or Lose 25 seconds on elapsed time. The boats have not been measured yet, and as the Win or Lose is the smaller of the two she will probably win on corrected time. The Argo was third, and the Melita fourth. In the open class, the Ondawa beat the Edwina 2 minutes 44 seconds. The elapsed times of the others were: Keneu, 3:07:31; Surprise, 3:05:00; Dad, 3:09:30.

In the afternoon there was music in the clubhouse, and after dinner dancing. The table is as follows:

SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Keneu, M. Clark	20	5 41 31	3 07 31
CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.			
Addie, W. L. Diaz		Did not finish.	
Mary S., E. B. Hall		5 43 33	3 04 33
Melita, O. H. Chellborg	22.46	6 01 55	3 22 55
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.75	5 43 58	3 04 58
Grace, J. F. Lambden		Did not finish.	
Jonquil, R. B. Roosevelt		Did not finish.	
Argo, Daniel Bacon		5 54 29	3 15 29
OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.			
Edwina, J. N. Gould	21.44	5 47 09	3 08 09
Ondawa, H. Lambden	20.91	5 45 11	3 06 11
CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.			
Surprise, J. L. Baird	26.00	5 39 09	3 05 09
OPEN SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS.			
Dad, L. Huntington	15.00	5 43 30	3 09 30

ATLANTIC'S NEW HOME.

Work on the Bulkhead and Dredging to Begin at Once.

The Norton Point Land Company, under whose ownership and management has been developed the seaside resort known as "Sea Gate," has signed a contract with a dredging company for a line of improvements that will assure unequaled facilities to the yachting men who favor the waters of Gravesend Bay for anchorage or sailing.

The work will give a deep-water frontage on the bay of over 2,000 feet, running from Highland Avenue, on the north shore, 1,300 feet easterly, and thence south 700 feet to Canal Avenue. The bulkhead line will front on Bay View Avenue and West Thirty-seventh Street, from which dredging will extend outward 500 feet to the north and east.

This is the outcome of an agreement entered into with the Atlantic Yacht Club, which recently purchased an entire block on the bay front. The contract calls for the completion of the work by Nov. 1, at which time the yacht club will begin its buildings, to be occupied by it the following year. The work will be put under way at once.

Yampa Sails for Europe.

R. S. Palmer's schooner yacht Yampa sailed from Larchmont for Europe Saturday. George Cormack sailed on the yacht, and Mr. Palmer and Irving Zerega will join her on the other side. The Yampa will cruise in the North Sea, and be present at the race for the German Emperor's Cup, the Royal Regatta, and the regatta of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, to celebrate the twenty-five-year reign of King Oscar II.

American Bicyclists Invited.

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 23.—At a meeting of the Chatham Bicycle Club Friday night, it was decided to offer a purse of $1,000 as a Jubilee Handicap, at two miles, on July 3, in connection with the 1897 Canadian Wheelmen's Association meet. The League of American Wheelmen Racing Board will be asked to act in conjunction with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association Board, in the handicapping, and it is hoped the event will attract many American entries.

Triumph Wheelmen's Race.

Over 200 cyclists took part in the century run of the Triumph Wheelmen to New Brunswick yesterday. The start was made from Forty-second Street shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Long acting as chief pacemaker, with Lieut. Aubut in command of the line. Some of the early arrivals at the finish reached the clubrooms, on West One Hundred and Fourth Street, late in the afternoon.

Tennis at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The tennis match at singles between Mr. Driscoll and Mr. Paret for the championship of the South, which was to have been played on the Bachelors' courts yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow. The finals in the doubles between Davidson and Paret and Goodfellow and Driscoll resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, and 6—4.

Pigeon Shooting at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 23.—Fast birds and good scores characterized the shooting at Elkwood Park traps yesterday. Phil Daly, Jr., won seven of the ten events. Although not scheduled events, the shooting was attractive. Daly captured the three first ten bird matches with straight kills and defeated "Walters" in a twenty-five-bird match, killing twenty-three. "Walters" won but one ten-bird event. The remaining matches, double birds, were won by Daly, averaging eight kills.

HURT IN A GLOVE FIGHT.

Vaughn, Knocked Out by Leon, Has Concussion of the Brain.

Edward Vaughn, the young Trenton pugilist who was knocked out by Casper Leon in a glove fight at the National Athletic Club Saturday night, is in the Wright Memorial Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. Leon and the officials of the club, including the timekeeper, seconds, and referee, who were arrested by Police Captain Devery as soon as it was seen that Vaughn was badly hurt, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. All were released on bail—Leon in $1,000 and the others in $200 each.

The bout was one of the usual Saturday night exhibitions given by the club. It was the last on the evening's programme. The men were matched for twenty rounds at 108 pounds. From the start Leon outclassed Vaughn, hitting him almost at will. In the eleventh round, after an interchange of body blows, Leon landed on the point of Vaughn's jaw. Vaughn fell, striking the back of his head against the flooring of the ring, and lost consciousness. His seconds were unable to restore him and an ambulance was called. The surgeon, Dr. Decker, took the injured man to the hospital.

Tommy Ryan Wants to Fight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 23.—"Tommy" Ryan has deposited $700 with "Yank" Sullivan as evidence of his good intentions to meet "Kid" McCoy at 154 pounds, Tommy West at any weight, or any other 145-pound man in the world before the Empire Athletic Club of this city. The principals are to agree on a referee.

SAFE BURGLARS IN SYRACUSE.

Gangs Operate Nearly Every Saturday Night—Booty Up to Date Over $1,500.

SYRACUSE, May 23.—One or more gangs of safe breakers have operated in Syracuse every Saturday night but one since April 8, and their cash booty to date reaches somewhere between $1,500 and $2,000. In every case nothing but money has been taken.

Last night the burglars succeeded in slipping through a cordon of five watchmen and two policemen about some Walton Street blocks, and broke open three safes. They got nothing, as far as can be learned, but escaped without leaving a clue.

The police have been on the alert for a month, each night's squad being augmented by day men in citizens' clothes, but Chief of Police Wright has thus far failed entirely in getting a trace of the marauders. A panic has started among the merchants, and they are hiding their Saturday receipts in all concelvable places except in their safes.

LAST DAYS AT MORRIS PARK

Several Interesting Events Will Bring the Spring Season to a Close.

RACE FOR GENTLEMEN JOCKEYS

Eclipse and Belmont Stakes Will Bring Out Good Horses—Philadelphia's Horse Show Will Open To-morrow.

The four days of racing at Morris Park this week, which will end the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, should prove to be the most attractive of any since the season opened, for besides the famous stakes to be contested, among them the rich Eclipse, there are a number of events in which the gentleman jockey will have an opportunity of showing his skill. The following have been recorded as gentlemen riders under the rules of the National Steeplechasing and Hunt Association: L. C. Altemus, Willian Anson, R. S. Barney, William Beeson, E. Shirley Borden, E. F. Burnside, James Converse, Rawlins Cottenet, C. B. Denny, Simon Delbert, W. E. Doyle, Jr., W. C. Eustis, George R. Fox, T. G. Frothingham, Jr., T. Frank Groome, S. A. Hopkins, W. S. Hobart, Louis Haight second, W. C. Hayes, R. P. Huntington, W. G. Jones, Guy Carleton Jones, William M. Kerr, James L. Kernochan, H. T. King, William Littauer, John Leeper, William F. Leighton, J. McK. Merryman, R. H. T. Moss, Maxwell Norman, S. E. Nicholas, George W. Nash, H. S. Page, H. Seymour Persse, Gardner W. Pearson, Leander Riddle, Daniel Rice, E. Willard Roby, Robert G. Shaw, Harry W. Smith, F. Seabury, F. Skinner, Jr., William A. Stotesbury, C. Albert Stevens, R. L. Stevens, Manwell Stevenson, J. A. Strathy, D. F. Savage, Edward W. F. Timmins, Alec V. L. Trotter, Edward Waln, C. W. Wadsworth, A. L. White, Arthur White, Stanley Willis, and W. H. West.

The richest prize for which the gentlemen riders will contest will be the Amateur Cup of $300 in plate and $1,300 in cash. The race will be for three-year-olds and upward at welter weights, and eighteen subscriptions have been received for it. August Belmont, Craig W. Wadsworth, S. S. Howland, Fred Gebhard, and the millionaire who races under the name of "Mr. Chamblet" are among the subscribers. The race will be run on Saturday, and will be on the flat over the Withers mile.

The Hunt Steeplechase for $100 in plate and $400 in cash will divide honors with the ten-thousand-dollar Eclipse Stakes for two-year-olds on Thursday. The steeplechase will be for horses owned by members of any recognized hunt in the United States or Canada, four years old and upward. Winners of the first or second money in any open steeplechase or hurdle race are barred, and horses that have started in them in 1896 or 1897 are penalized seven pounds. The hunters will be asked to go over the steeplechase course of about two and one-half miles.

The Eclipse Stakes, on the same day, will bring out the best two-year-olds of the year. David Gideon's Frohman, J. J. McCafferty's game filly Kitefoot, and August Belmont's Firearm have shown better than any of the two-year-olds seen up to date, and they will probably be the public favorites.

The Fashion Stakes, for fillies two years old, and the Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds, will be the features for Tuesday, and the Belmont, for three-year-olds, the winner of which will receive, besides the $3,200 from the purse, a magnificent silver statuette of August Belmont and his great horse, Henry of Navarre, on Saturday. Octagon or his stable companion, Don de Oro, will probably meet Marcus Daly's crack, Ogden, in this race. Should Octagon and Ogden meet, the question of supremacy which is somewhat in doubt, even though Octagon defeated Ogden in the Withers, will be definitely settled.

The extra day's racing on Wednesday, the net proceeds of which will be divided between the Fund for Disabled Jockeys and the New York fresh-air funds, should bring out spirited contests, for large purses are offered.

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The contest in the Philadelphia Horse Show, which opens at Wissahickon Heights to-morrow, about which the greatest interest centres is that in which the coaches or drags will engage. These must start from Broad and Walnut Streets, in Philadelphia, and drive to the Horse Show by way of Wissahickon Avenue, a distance of fourteen miles. The coaches and drags must haul no less than 3,500 pounds, and must make the trip in not more than an hour and a quarter. Immediately after they have accomplished this feat the judges will pass upon the horses, their condition, and on the appointments of the vehicle. A spirited contest is assured, for Col. Edward Morrell, Edward Browning, E. Rittenhouse Miller, Edward E. Smith, and Harrison K. Caner have entered the lists. All five are aspirants for the place of crack whip of Philadelphia.

In the driving classes, open only to trotters, there is an unusual number of horses with fast records. Among these are B. L. C., 2:14¼; Northlight, 2:21¾; Rival, 2:23½; Cyril C., 2:20¼; Belle Wilkes, 2:22¼; Coincident, 2:20; H. P., 2:18¾; Antuoyne, 2:20½; Altomont, 2:21¾; Curlo, 2:28; Hood's McGregor, 2:28¾; McKusic, 2:26¼; Ursula, 2:28½; J. E. B., 2:17¼, and Algonquin, 2:18¾.

Jockey Badly Hurt at Newport.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club ended yesterday. A special card of seven races furnished good sport. The track was fast, and the betting very lively. In the sixth race, a hurdle handicap, Jockey C. Clayton was crushed by his horse falling on him. Clayton was on Wingfield, and while attempting to clear the second hurdle, the horse fell. The jockey is probably fatally hurt, and the horse had his shoulder broken.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Everest, 103 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, won; Robinson, 111, (Everett,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Kallitan, 106, (H. Williams,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. R. J. Ban, Carrie Lyle, Daisy Marie, Myth, Incitatus, Dago, and J. Walter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Horace, 102 pounds, (Randall,) 6 to 1, won; Aragnol, 103, (Murray,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Tole Simmons, 102, (James,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Lady of the West, Zertes, Corilla, Effie Cline, Lillian Russell, Hifalutin, Purity, Hosi, and Oneante also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Goose Liver, 112 pounds, (Milburn,) 7 to 10, won; Iron Mistress, 107, (Dale,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Croesus, 112. (W. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Silverite and Eidolin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. San Juan, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 3 to 5, won; Endurance, 102, (Everett,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Rasper, 103, (W. Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Carroll, Donder, Hilda, Sandoval, and Cochise also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tutuila, 107 pounds, (Campbell,) 7 to 1, won; Sim W., 109, (Hart,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Uncle Simon, 105, (J. J

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
BIJOU—Erminie—8:00.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Alderman—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
TERRACE GARDEN—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

PLATT'S BRYAN ANNEX.

It is an intangible and elusive thing. You hear it as you hear the Summer wind stir the arching branches of the elms over the Mall. You see it as you see the transitory weasel gliding in and out of the crannies of an old stone wall. Can you catch the rustle in your hand or the weasel in your hat? No more can you run down PLATT'S 16 to 1 bureau that is working up the Bryan movement for him in Tammany.

Yet it is a condition, not a theory. Last week it was a Progressive Democratic League in Leroy Street that pledged abiding faith in the Chicago platform and called on Tammany to show its colors. Then it was a powerful labor organization that had engaged BRYAN as the star performer for an immense silver meeting in Union Square on Labor Day. Now the Knights of Labor to the number of fifteen have met in Third Avenue and appointed a committee to invite Mr. BRYAN to make two speeches here on the Fourth of July, one in Madison Square Garden, of unhappy memory for him, and one in Cooper Union.

Tammany men do not turn pale when the Leroy Street meeting is mentioned. They grin. The Labor Day meeting story was an airy and ill-considered lie, for BRYAN has another engagement on that day. The Fourth of July plot, with its two great Bryan meetings following Tammany's celebration, is of graver import. The big spring in the Wigwam that on every Independence Day for a century has gushed strong waters will run dry, the tongue of oratory will be palsied, and Cimmerian gloom, a great hush and frost out of its time will fill the hall of the Columbian Order if PLATT'S Bryan annex sets up such counter-attractions.

Still, these fifteen Knights of Labor may prove to have been not Knights and not fifteen, which is a small number, anyway, for an undertaking of such magnitude as "forcing free silver and the Chicago platform to the front as the predominating issues" of the Mayoralty campaign; in addition to which, as was "informally decided," they are to demand of JOHN C. SHEEHAN a statement "about what he intends to have Tammany do for the Chicago platform in the local campaign."

But PLATT will exhaust the resources of imagination and space rates in the attempt to shove a Bryanite platform under the feet of Tammany's candidate for Mayor. He must do it. It is his only chance. His straight Republican ticket depends for its ghostly possibilities of success wholly upon getting Tammany committed to its disastrous errors of last year.

It is one of the curiosities of politics that the only 16 to 1, free silver, repudiation, Socialistic, Chicago platform propaganda now being carried on in this part of the country is the one operated by THOMAS C. PLATT, the distinguished Republican who was such an obstreperous friend of gold at the St. Louis Convention last June.

THE TAX THAT SUITS THE FARMER.

Let me make your laws, says the farmer, and I care not who pays the taxes—I won't. That is a universal doctrine with the shrewd tiller of the soil. Up in Connecticut they are about to make a trial of the inheritance tax. The farmers heartily favor it, because it is the peculiar virtue of this system of taxation that it lays the burden almost exclusively upon the people of the towns and cities. The corporations support it lest somebody may propose new corporation taxes. Get the rich man into his coffin, where he can't get away, and then go through his pockets; and the more thousands he has the more you take per thousand—that is the theory of the progressive inheritance tax.

GOV. BLACK punctured the chief argument for the tax in this pithy passage from his memorandum disapproving the Dudley Progressive Inheritance Tax bill:

"The strongest argument against this bill is that the rate proposed is not uniform or fair. There is no reason why one man's dollar should pay more than another man's. There is no reason why the last million dollars of a man's property should pay more than the first million. The discrimination between the two is a penalty, not a tax. If this is constitutional, it ought not to be. Every doller ought, under the same conditions, to pay the same tax."

It is a penalty, not a tax, that the rural banditti, encouraged by the half-baked theorizing Socialists, want to impose. "Culpable wealth" and "culpable luxury" are two of their favorite phrases. In proposing to tax an estate of one million at a certain rate and an estate of several millions at a rate ten times as great they revealed the punitive purpose of their bill.

Controller ROBERTS, in defending the bill that the Governor has willingly let die, avowed that in his estimation one of its merits was that it would compel payment in one lump sum at death of the personal taxes evaded during life. Again the fundamental idea is one of penalty, and this time the penalty is inflicted on the citizen for what is really the fault of the State. Personal taxes are an economic and political mistake. Personalty will escape any law that can be framed. It will escape these death taxes, even, by removal from the State or by transfer to heirs during life instead of by testament. Abolish personal taxes and put the taxes on real estate, which cannot be concealed or expatriated, and there would be no need of penalties for evasion. But the realty tax is just and equitable, and therefore wholly unacceptable to the up-country legislator. His theories of taxation are embodied in Raines laws and progressive inheritance taxes, something that lets him out and supports his schools, mends his highways, and takes care of his town paupers with money wrested from the culpably rich fellows down in New York.

CORPORATION FINANCE.

If genius were really the faculty for taking infinite pains, Mr. THOMAS L. GREENE, auditor of the Manhattan Trust Company, should be credited with genius. But as a matter of fact the capacity for such intelligent painstaking as he shows in his little book on "Corporation Finance" is nearly as rare as genius and more useful in the field that he has entered and may almost be said to have opened. His modest volume is not only a distinct and very valuable contribution to the public discussion of a subject underlying practically the entire business of modern times, but also it embodies broad and acute generalization as to the complex facts involved which only an intellect of unusually high order could have made. Its clear, consistent, and comprehensive application of sound common sense to a body of facts so intricate and difficult is an achievement brilliant indeed on its intellectual side. On what we shall venture to call its moral side—that is to say, in its application of the principles of honesty and fairness to a subject about which the strongest passions and prejudices of human nature wage intense and constant conflict—the achievement is equally worthy of unreserved praise.

The key to the book is in the first sentence: "The business man or firm must borrow money." Then follows a specific instance in which it is shown that a firm with a capital of $500,000, earning 2 per cent. net on sales six times its capital can make but 12 per cent. annually. By borrowing $500,000 more at 6 per cent., and using it in the same way, it can make 18 per cent. net annually. And this is practically what goes on in the whole of the business world, with all its varying conditions, its varying forms of organization, and the almost infinite phases of activity which arise. Mr. GREENE'S book is in effect an examination of the conditions under which this endless borrowing and lending can safely and profitably for all concerned be carried on.

Almost at the outset he defines a "practical test of the limit of borrowing." It lies in a consensus of opinion in answer to this question: "To what amount can commercial paper or bonds be floated at par and at about the ruling rate of interest for such borrowings?" Paper at a discount, or at more than the ruling rates indicates an excessive risk. The test is not infallible and is not minutely definite, but on the average and in the long run it is sufficiently trustworthy, and, as Mr. GREENE shows, though he does not state it, it applies practically to all forms of borrowing from the simplest to the most complicated. It remains as true of great industrial organizations and of railway systems as of business firms and individuals, that the important element of that conservatism which secures the greatest progress consistent with safety is that "only as much money shall be borrowed as can be obtained on favorable terms."

With the necessity of borrowing in order to take full advantage of the opportunities of modern business there has arisen the modern corporation, which by reason of its limited liability for shareholders makes possible the massing of great numbers of relatively small sums under concentrated control for the common profit. Mr. GREENE, in a chapter on "Forms of Corporate Enterprise," examines the conditions under which these operate, the steadily increasing tendency toward their legal regulation, the difficulties which this imposes, and the benefits to be derived from it within just limits, and sustains as to public corporations the need and advantage of the greatest publicity. Naturally the most extensive form of corporate enterprise is that developed in connection with transportation of freight and passengers.

Here we come upon a novel set of conditions with reference to borrowing and lending. The security that can be given and obtained is not—as in loans upon real estate—the value of the property pledged, which can be sold to any one of a considerable number of possible buyers. "The creditors depend for the security of their money not upon the property considered as such, but upon the business for which the company was organized; that is, upon the transportation of passengers and goods. If that transportation yields a profit, the bonds are safe, otherwise not. The bondholders cannot, as in the case of a dwelling house, hope to sell the property to any companies except those engaged in transportation." This situation is further complicated by the fact that there is a public interest in the operation of a railway line or system which, in one way or another, the State will seek to continue, not always regarding closely the interests of owners and creditors. Thus it comes about that "the principal use of the right of foreclosure in railway bonds is to convey title to a reorganization committee in case of insolvency." In the same way has developed the peculiar function of the receivership, which is no longer a simple device for closing up an unsuccessful business and fairly distributing the assets among claimants, but is, on the contrary, a device for continuing a business until an arrangement can be made for taking it over to a new ownership with the least harm to those already involved.

We cannot here trace the treatment by Mr. GREENE of the many questions which arise from the vast body of enterprises operated under these peculiar conditions. One rule of great importance he insists upon, that bonded debt should represent only the minimum value of the property. This he states and repeats on many occasions. He applies it to the delicate question of what charges may properly be made to capital and their amount be obtained by bonded loans. "No additions to the property, either to the real estate or to the machinery, (if a manufacturing company,) or to the roadbed and track, (if a railway company,) should be considered as betterments and charged to capital, unless they increase the productivity or earning capacity of the plant." This is, in effect, the application to large corporations of the principle of "commercial value," and to this Mr. GREENE adheres steadily.

Another phase of its application is developed in the chapter on "Public Policy," which is most interesting, acute, and valuable. The one point as to which ordinary public feeling is most fervent and unfair is the "watering" of stock, which clearly has its grave disadvantages. Mr. GREENE points out, however, that stock watering is in some degree the only practicable mode of securing a chance of profit on actual investment commensurate with the risks taken. He says: "The remedy for stock watering, even in its most innocent form, is not additional law, but a change in public opinion which shall allow the payment of 10, 12, or 15 per cent., if legitimately earned, to the shareholders of corporations organized for business purposes. It would certainly be a gain in honesty if the capital of a company could openly be stated at a sum no larger than the amount actually invested. This would be the result much oftener than now if such returns as above suggested could without protest—because of that fact—be paid if earned. But this is not all. The community, by its feeling against high corporation dividends, deprives itself of a certain natural protection against unfair earnings; because if such were openly paid competition would be oftener attracted. The tendency of an open return would be toward a lower return."

This is a pregnant and sound statement of a general principle little understood.

THE SUBMARINE VESSEL.

The launching of the Holland submarine torpedo boat may prove to have been an event of historical importance, but it is wise to postpone rejoicings until certain demonstrations have been made. Indeed it may be questioned whether the solution of the problem of submarine navigation would be a cause for unalloyed joy. JULES VERNE opened up wonderful vistas to the imagination in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and recent literature has not been devoid of suggestions by the same author that the future naval war would be fought beneath the billows. Men have been seeking ever since 1578, when WILLIAM BOURNE of London had a plan, to devise a boat which would sail under water. It was in 1771, however, that DAVID BUSHNELL conceived the idea of the submarine torpedo boat; and ever since that time mechanical minds have been striving to invent a method of Indian warfare under water.

If the submarine torpedo boat has now arrived, we may look forward to a complete revolution in naval warfare, and the fancy of M. VERNE will prove to have been not so far astray. For what shall it profit a nation to build ninety and nine battleships, with armor two feet thick and great guns capable of hurling several cubic yards of chilled steel more miles than are necessary, with torpedo tubes and electric search lights and ram bows, if some other nation possesses a small and comparatively inexpensive craft which can steal upon them unawares under cover of their native element and blow them to the locker of the famous David Jones? It is easy to see that if the submarine torpedo boat becomes an accomplished fact, the battleship and the cruiser will follow the frigate and the seventy-four to the limbo of history. This having been accomplished, naval warfare will become a contest of torpedo boats under the sea, a form of fighting which will include sufficient drowning to render it exceedingly unpopular.

The future of the submarine torpedo boat seems to lie rather in the field of exploration, not to say of sport. It is not impossible that in the course of time yachting excursions on the bottom of the sea may become quite popular, and M. VERNE'S conception of shooting aquatic birds from beneath the surface may be far outdone by the reality. Every one knows that your real sportsman is fond of killing big game, and every one equally well knows, because the novelists and the sea Captains have told him so, that the depths of the sea teem with such quarry.

Who can reflect calmly on the possibilities of a cephalopod hunt in a submarine vessel? What a glorious time a man would have chasing the whale in his lair, or shooting sharks in their native seaweed jungle! And think of the long-standing problems that would surely be solved. Is there or is there not a sea serpent? Send the submarine torpedo boat in search of him, and sooner or later, if he exists, his carcass will be towed home in triumph. It is not even too much to expect that all the sunken treasures of the Spanish galleons might be located, or even that the whereabouts of the long-lost and deeply lamented McGinty might be discovered. There are inspiring possibilities in the submarine torpedo boat, and the historian of the future may have cold facts which will throw into the shade the wildest fancies of contemporaneous writers of fiction.

DIAMOND JUBILEE PRICES.

Perhaps the Diamond Jubilee will turn out to be a disastrous speculation. Of course, the procession will be fine and memorable and many thousands of her subjects will see the Queen, as will many Americans. The Americans who are going to the jubilee are willing to spend their money and expect to pay extravagant prices for all they get. And the loyal Britons are preparing to charge extravagant prices. Many who have invested capital largely in sites for stands are bound to be losers, just as many who fondly hoped to make small fortunes in New York on Grant Day lost heavily. Cold or rainy weather, or a spell of unusual heat, will be disastrous on jubilee day.

The maximum price for the best seats out of doors Grant Day was $10. Five dollars was a good price. In London they are expecting to get from $25 to $50 for good seats on covered stands. Of course we had no Queen to exhibit. A man who is erecting a small stand with twenty-five seats wants $1,000 for it, or $40 a seat. Thrifty Londoners are trying to rent their houses and flats to sight-seeing Americans for the month of June. For a small furnished flat (five rooms) the sum of $525 is asked, very much more than the year's rent for that apartment unfurnished. A small house in Fulham for which the annual rental would not exceed $350 is offered for the month for the same price, $525. A large house, centrally situated, with furniture and the services of three domestics, is offered for the month for $1,500. This does not seem so extortionate as the others. Houses and flats offered to Americans at more reasonable prices are in very remote neighborhoods. Prices for all commodities will be in proportion. Life in London will be expensive next month.

Mr. BYNUM'S tour through the South is arousing much interest. His recent speech in Winston, N. C., was very fairly reported in both the local papers, The Journal and The Sentinel. And, though these are both connected with the free-silver Democratic organization, their comments on the speech were candid. The Journal made the following allusion to Mr. BYNUM'S discussion of a sound, elastic bank currency:

"The feature of Mr. BYNUM'S address that excited most expectancy was the remedy to be applied to the deplorable conditions of an unelastic currency. * * * His idea of the remedy, as we understand it, is the Canadian banking system modified, or the State bank plan, so corrected as to give a stable, flexible currency. This is good, sound, old Democratic doctrine, and as soon as the school of sound-money men shows us the modus operandi and demonstrates to us the fact that such a system is what they claim for it, they will discover that the Democratic Party is not unfriendly to it. But in the meantime we claim that this cannot supersede the necessity for the remonetization of silver. A combination of the two plans might solve the difficulty, and we believe that under proper conditions it would do so."

Our own judgment is, of course, that silver is not a safe basis for currency save within rigid limits; but as any further action as to silver is for at least four years impracticable, the willingness of Southern Democrats to try a sound banking currency is encouraging. If it shall be as successful as we are sure that it will be, it will settle the silver question.

GOV. JOSEPH F. JOHNSON of Alabama is earning the title his admiring constituents give him—"the business Governor." In a recent interview with a correspondent of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore the Governor declared: "We should make and enforce such laws as will cause those who have money to invest to feel that it is safer in the South than in either New York or New England." With reference to the beginning made at the last session of the Legislature in adopting this policy, the Governor said:

"Compare the proceedings of the last session of the Kansas Legislature, or, for that matter, the Legislature of New York, with those of the last session of the Alabama Legislature and you will find in the comparison an unanswerable argument in favor of the conservatism of the Southern people. Compared with public sentiment in the three States named, as manifested by the proceedings of their Legislatures, we have here proof of the existence in Alabama of a much deeper and more ineradicable veneration for law and order, a more profound respect for time-honored precedents, as well as a more emphatic indisposition to evade, abridge, or impair the rights either of corporations or individuals."

So far as the New York Legislature is concerned, this statement is sadly true.

Mr. GEORGE B. SLOAN of Oswego is a pretty well-known Republican. At a large meeting held in his town last week to protest against the pending Tariff bill he declared that "a duty of $2 per thousand on lumber was unreasonable and unjust, as now there is practically no difference in the cost of producing timber in this country and Canada that requires equalization by such a duty." As for the duty on barley, it would produce no revenue, being prohibitory. The two together would ruin Oswego.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even in the vicinity of New York, the country roads are at last in a condition that almost satisfies those severe critics, the bicyclists. They are grateful only to the weather, however, for they know that to it alone is the present smoothness of the highways due. And the excellence will be of short duration. The sun does almost as much harm as the rain to ill-made roads, and the dust soon to come is as unnecessary as the mud which preceded it.

—A large part of the address delivered by Mr. EDWARD P. MARTEN, the new President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, at the recent annual meeting of that body in London, was devoted to the subject of competition from America. With regard to the tin-plate industry, Mr. MARTEN said that it was suffering heavily from this cause, but he hoped that the ever-increasing demand from other countries would in time restore the trade to its former prosperity. In the manufacture of steel and its application to new uses he admitted that England's progress was lamentably small as compared with that of the United States. He noted as remarkable that in Chicago the steel skeleton of a building thirteen stories high was erected in twenty-five days, and told of the hotel built for Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR in New York with sixteen stories, all the main structural work being of steel, of which material the building contains 10,000 tons, while another large building in New York has thirty stories, utilizing 9,000 tons of steel. Wages and labor cost were also discussed, the President observing that in steel manufacture the introduction of appliances for dealing with heavy masses of metal which could not be handled by manual labor had tended more than anything else to reduce labor cost. Turning to railway rates, the President referred to the very low rates charged in the United States as compared with those prevailing in Germany and Belgium, and more particularly in England. He dwelt, amid applause, upon the vital importance to the iron and steel industry of a reduction in the cost of transport, pointing out that if England could obtain low rates of freight similar to those current in America, or even in Belgium and Germany, there was no country in the world where materials for iron and steel making could be assembled more cheaply than Great Britain. In conclusion, the President referred to strikes and labor disputes, which caused enormous loss to both sides. Heartily concurring with his predecessor, who in his inaugural address had said: "Neither capital nor labor can afford to do anything which tends to hamper that cordial co-operation by which alone the well-being of the community can be secured," Mr. MARTEN added: "Whoever discovers a means by which disputes can be fairly and honestly settled will deserve well of his country and of the world at large."

—Already the estimated number of Americans in Cuba needing aid has risen from 600 or 800 to 1,200. With only $50,000 to distribute, even if it all reaches the intended beneficiaries, there will be only a little over $40 for each. There is certain to be a vast multiplication of the original 600, and some who do not deserve a share of our largess are sure to get one. That $50,000 is going to give a lifelike imitation of the drop in the bucket of which we have heard so often.

—Oxford's undergraduates have not devoted their powerful minds entirely to the woman question of late. A small party of Socialists have been in the habit for some time past of holding open-air meetings near the Martyrs' Memorial, and on a recent Sunday one of the speakers referred in by no means complimentary terms to the Prince of WALES. Thereupon some of the students present expressed their disapproval, first by hooting and then by attempting to seize the red flag displayed from the platform, in which attempt they were ultimately successful. The promoters of the meeting then dispersed, escorted by the police, but the undergraduates, with the flag, followed them through the principal streets into St. Clements, where, under the mistaken impression that some of the Socialists had taken shelter in the house of a well-known supporter of the labor cause, the rougher element of the crowd broke his windows. Next evening, as a result of these proceedings, an undergraduate member of Trinity College was, by his college authorities, "sent down," and in order to show sympathy with him, a number of fellow-undergraduates organized a procession to the railway station, consisting of a hearse followed by some fifteen or twenty cabs, the latter loaded to their utmost extent, and accompanied by an enormous crowd, who cheered lustily.

PERSONAL.

—There seems to be great difficulty in getting Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN to speak in this city. He refuses to come on Labor Day owing to a convenient previous engagement, and the prospects of hearing him on the Fourth of July do not appear to be bright enough to please his admirers. Possibly they would have better luck if they selected a day more remote, April 1, for instance. That is an important anniversary, and its associations would harmonize beautifully with—many things.

—Speaking before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia last week, ex-Senator EDMUNDS said that while public interest in international arbitration as a substitute for war was increasing, present developments were unfortunately against, rather than in favor of, its universal adoption. This fact he ascribed to international distrusts, suspicions, and enmities, some of long standing and others the result of recent happenings. Mr. EDMUNDS said that the possibility of successful arbitration rested on respect for the law of nations, which might be reduced in its last and best analysis to the statement, the foundation of all practical religion, that every man and nation should do to another that which he or it would wish another to do to himself or itself. "It is true," he added, "that international law cannot be adjudged in particular cases by a pre-established tribunal or executed by a Sheriff or a constable, but it is not the less binding upon the moral sense, or honor, if there be any difference in the expression, of every nation having relations with another. As to distrust of England, though it had its foundation more than a century ago, we know that in all arbitrations with Great Britain we have come off fairly well at the hands of arbiters appointed by monarchs." Referring to the statement of JOSEPH WHARTON, that he would be sorry to see the United States pledged to arbitration without a stipulation that in each case Congress should first decide whether it was one properly subject to such decision, Mr. EDMUNDS said that such a condition in an arbitration treaty would simply make the document meaningless and of no effect.

—Paris is whispering about a secret marriage which the Duc D'AUMALE is said to have contracted. The subject is made especially delicate and complex by the fact that the lady in the case is still alive. The double fact that her residence is on the Chantilly domain and that she has always been admitted to the inner circle of family intimacy leads to the conjecture that the rumor is undoubtedly true. Like the Princess DOLGORQUKI, the morganatic widow of ALEXANDER II., and the Countess MIRAFLORES, the wife of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the second wife of the heir of the Condés, known as the Comtesse BERTHE DE CLINCHANT—though for various reasons not taking the title of Duchess—was raised to the exalted grade of "La Croix Etoilée" by the Emperor of Austria. It is virtually impossible, of course that this would have been done had the marriage not been thoroughly regular. Her refinement and artistic tastes are of the highest order, and she often discreetly shared the literary work of the Duke. The marriage is believed to have been privately celebrated in the chapel of a Cardinal in Rome.

CURRENT NOTES.

The estate of the late Wyzeman Marshall, the venerable actor and theatrical manager of Boston, has been appraised at $119,490, $54,490 being personal and $65,000 real estate.

* * *

A gun which was used by the Kearsarge in the notable engagement in which it sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, in 1864, is to be part of a soldiers' monument about to be erected at Stamford, Conn.

* * *

Some graduates of Princeton University met in Springfield, Mass., on Friday night last and decided to organize a New England Princeton Alumni Association. There are over a hundred graduates of the college in that section.

* * *

The New Jersey Historical Society has abandoned the project of removing its headquarters to Princeton, and they will be retained in Newark, probably for a long time to come. Now it wants a suitable building for its uses.

* * *

Col. Frank J. Hecker of Detroit, Mich., has accepted the design of Sanford White of this city for a marble mausoleum with bronze doors, for his family, to be erected in Woodward Lawn Cemetery, Detroit, at a cost of at least $40,000.

* * *

Some people in New Orleans are speaking rather derisively of their City Council, which recently refused to appropriate $350 for much-needed cross-walks to enable the public to cross the muddy streets comparatively dry shod, and at the same session appropriated that amount of money for fans and other aids to their own comfort at their meetings.

* * *

The Legislature of Massachusetts has finally appropriated $20,000 for a statue of the late Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, the House having insisted upon reducing the amount from $30,000, as the Senate first proposed. One Senator mournfully said he thought it was a shame to give so small a sum for a memorial for Massachusetts's great son when the State had given $50,000 for a statue of "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

DROPPING INTO BUDDHISM.

How Members of the Brooklyn Ethical Society Came to It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday of the initial performance of Buddhistic rites in Brooklyn, in which novices, many of them members of the Brooklyn Ethical Society, took part, deserves some consideration as indicating a possible example of that "variation from the type" in the sense in which that term is used in Mr. Miller's article in the current Forum discussing the question of the degeneracy of the Senate. These eminently respectable converts, who have now been infected with the moral black plague of India, began in the pride of intellectuality to reject the comparatively simple traditions and maxims of the Christian religion as being mere childish fabulations; and they now end, it seems, in accepting quite complacently a most astonishing perversity in the way of religious and philosophical teaching, whose vaporous tergiversations seem to soothe their vexed spiritual sensibilities.

The Brooklyn Ethical Society is an attempt on the part of women and men of respectable mental endowments to substitute for supernatural authority a purely scientific basis for the sanctions of moral conduct. Orthodox teaching, they felt, was no longer credible, and should be superseded by something which would satisfy the untrammeled intellect. As a result they accepted tentatively as final the philosophical scheme of Mr. Spencer and proceeded diligently to retail to the community in biweekly dilutions the outgivings of their celebrated master, applying the doctrine of evolutionary science to all current religious, economic, social, and political problems with that self-complacency and cocksureness which are attributes of infallibility. This, it should be noticed, was the first slip in that remarkable descent into the slough of fatuous credulity which a number of these astonishing beings have now achieved. The plunge was facilitated after the advent on our shores of that learned philosophical quack Swami Virikauanda, who represented Buddhism at the Congress of Religions at Chicago. This remarkable genius was induced to expound the dogmas of his religion to the members of the Ethical Society.

The writer was present at several of these meetings, and had occasion to note how receptive the field of credulity had already become and with what solemn emotion these superior persons listened to the meaningless circumlocutions of the fat and invariably smiling priest of Buddha. The situation demanded a strong blast of withering common-sense such as that which I have heard delivered from the pulpit of the Second Unitarian Church. But everybody appeared to have been hypnotized into that primitive state of mind which regards with awe what it does not understand. Had the place of this exotic priest been occupied by some earnest and faithful teacher of Christian ethics I venture to say that his auditors would have had upon their faces, instead of the afflatus of stirred sensibility a look of bored and patronizing contempt. To them the teaching of Christ and the fruits of that teaching had become commonplace and vapid.

As the spirit of liberal religious teaching spread even among believers it was no longer possible to greatly wound orthodox affections by flouting the supernatural origin of Christianity. Thus it happened that many members of the Ethical Society began to feel that they had lost the distinction of singularity. Where there was so much liberalism the original radicals began to perceive that they were rapidly losing their identity in the crowd. While, therefore, the acceptation of the essence of Christian teaching was seen to be consistent with utter doubt of the Divine origin of that teaching, these ethical persons were shrewd enough to perceive that it would seem a concession on their part to orthodoxy if they should declare for the rule of Christ. In order to maintain the prestige of dauntless radicalism which had nearly disappeared from the consciousness of the community, they saw that it would be necessary to adopt the Hindu faith as furnishing a rule of conduct which could be made to conform to that smug respectability of decorum to which they were accustomed, and at the same time restore them to the category of a marked deviation from the normal type. This is the outcome either of a persistent and incorrigible intellectual insincerity or the symptom of religious degeneracy. Does any one believe that these converts to Buddhism, to whose delicate mental perceptions the faith of Christian believers was an offense, are sincere in their new professions? No one will make the mistake of ascribing the adoption of this new perversity to a disinterested love of truth when it is clearly due to a pernicious craving for notoriety.

And what a painful exposure of intellectual nakedness it is! They reject miracles in order to be able to swallow fables with more convenience. They repudiate the most vigorous moral teaching which ever swayed the consciences of men and accept with solemn satisfaction the flabbiest, most inconsequential, and emasculating dogma which ever blighted the destiny of a great people. And they do these things in order to horrify their neighbors and convince a civilized community of their absolute freedom from superstition! How chagrined these fine-grained philosophers, men and women, must have felt that the sacred image of Buddha had failed to arise in time to receive their homage. And yet if Buddha were reasonable, would not a Chinese doll have served? In place of Christ, superstitiously regarded as the Son of God, there was Buddha, who lay claim to no such supernal origin—Buddha, who merely dropped out of the sky in a casual sort of way, entered his mother's womb, and, on being born, walked three paces and proclaimed not his divinity, but his greatness, in a voice of thunder! Imagine the delighted surprise which the jaded skeptics of the Brooklyn Ethical Society must have evined on discovering so rational a substitute for the utterly incredible story of the nativity of Christ! And how much more worthy of that pious use which has its firm basis in the untrammeled reason is the spool of yellow silk thread, the sacred relic actually blessed by Buddha, the dreadfully sanctified lemonade, the crackers, the bunch of incense sticks with which these solemn-visaged dupes now play at religious observances! How superior these to those irritating sacramental accessories around which the common crowd has centred so much religious affection and which have altogether lost their attractiveness and importance to people who have been accustomed to soaring in the clarified air of the highest and freest intellectuality!

JOHN LINCOLN BLAUSS.

New York, May 19, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Wrong Method.

There is a town in Indiana where the people are trying to save natural gas. They cannot do it by burning candles.—New Orleans Picayune.

Quite Likely.

"Isn't Blewberry just a bit weak-minded?"

"Yes. I think that is the reason why he is so headstrong."—Indianapolis Journal.

There Are Gas Bills and Gas Bills.

That wasn't your gas bill that was defeated at Springfield. You will continue to get yours every month just the same, and you'll have to pay it promptly to get the discount, too.—Chicago Post.

Appreciation.

"I hope you appreciate the fact, Sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do, Sir, (with emotion;) and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Harlem Life.

Not Included.

"Fellows, you wouldn't take me to be a member of a millionaire's family, would you?"

"Frankly, we would not."

"Neither would the millionaire; I asked him last night."—Brooklyn Life.

His Place

Railroad Superintendent—Anybody call?

Assistant—There was a man here who wanted a job as conductor; but he had an impediment in his speech, and I could scarcely understand him.

Superintendent—Give him a job as train announcer in the depot.—Philadelphia Record.

Prepared to Receive.

"Carramba! Whata is zees I hear? Ze Americanos send feifty thousan' dolare for ze star-r-ving Cubanos?"

"Eet is even so, Señor."

"Behold me! I am no longare a Spanlard—I am a hoongry Americanos-Cubanos. Fetch on ze feifty thousan'."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Safe While It Lasts.

"I haven't got any case," said the client, "but I have money."

"How much?" asked the lawyer.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply.

"Phew! you have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to prison with that sum," said the lawyer, cheerfully.—Boston Traveler.

BALLAD

OF A POUGHKEEPSIE MAN WHOSE NAME IS SUPPRESSED ON ACCOUNT OF HIS FAMILY.

From the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

There was a man in our town,
A scand'lous man was he;
He said: "Them Vassar gals is plain—
As plain as plain can be!"

Then Nemesis she took a hand,
And soon got on his game;
All day she follered on his trail—
At night camped on the same.

The lightning took a shy at him
And ripped him up the back;
It started off, then turned around,
And took another whack.

The man he yelled about as if
A jointed-snake had bit him;
Just then he felt an awful bump—
A trolley car had hit him!

And then a woman on a bike
She struck him where he lay,
And when he raised his head to yell
The woman scorched away.

A mule he kicked this man a rod,
Or mebby somewhat furder,
And broke a leg and sev'ral ribs—
This man howled bloody murder.

A doctor sawed the well leg off—
(The doc was in a hurry;)
And then he 'pologized and said:
"The joke 's on me—don't worry!"

And then he sawed the other off,
Though loud the man did holler;
Said Doc: "Stop finding fault—that first
Shall not cost you a dollar."

He was the busted-upest man
That ever wore suspenders;
He looked precisely 'sif he'd been
Upon a dozen benders.

And when he got his jaws together,
Which finally came to pass;
"'Stead of no legs I ought to have
Just four—'cause I'm a ass!

"A woolly ass, and nothing else,
But still I'll save my bacon,
For 'bout them gals I see I were
A right smart bit mistaken.

"For now I polish up my specs
And sock 'em in my eye,
I see them Vassar gals on looks
Grade most uncommon high.

"In fact," went on this busted man
"I now should like to say
That never have I ever saw
Such handsome gals as they!"

Which is the truth, as all men know
And frequently have swore.
This man got well, and new legs growed
Much longer than before. H. V. M.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Spanish Cabinet Will Meet the Cortes To-day to Explain the Tetuan-Comas Affair.

DUKE'S POSITION DOUBTFUL

Will He Retain His Portfolio?—Sagasta Believed to be Willing to Effect a Reasonable Reconciliation—The Affair Excites Grave Comment.

MADRID, May 23.—The position of the Cabinet is the theme of most anxious discussion on all sides.

The Cabinet sat in council this evening until 8 o'clock, and it was decided to appear before the Cortes to-morrow and give explanations of the Tetuan-Comas incident of Friday last, even if the Liberals should absent themselves.

A special committee of the Chamber of Deputies will be instructed to consider the Budget bill without delay.

Some of the Government organs think a change of policy expedient, and, in fact, inevitable. All admit the difficulty of appointing a colorless Ministry to carry on the business of the country.

LONDON, May 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Seldom in the history of the Cortes has an event created such a sensation as the Tetuan-Comas incident. It is difficult to conceive how a staid and experienced statesman like the Duke of Tetuan could have so completely lost his self-control on so slight a provocation.

"It is believed that Señor Sagasta is willing to do all he consistently can to minimize the difficulties of the situation, but it seems impossible that the Duke of Tetuan should retain his portfolio."

The Standard's correspondent at Madrid says:

"In the conference held on Saturday between the President of the Senate, the Premier, and Señor Sagasta with reference to the Tetuan-Comas incident, the President said he would not be justified in interfering, as the affair had not occurred in the Senate Chamber, but in the lobby. The Premier declared that the Opposition ought to be satisfied if the Duke of Tetuan announced in the Senate Chamber that he never intended to slight or give offense to the Liberal minority. He added that the Government could not dispense with the Duke of Tetuan's services as Minister of Foreign Affairs because he alone was acquainted with and able to conduct important and delicate pending negotiations with foreign Governments, (meaning America.)

Señor Sagasta promised to give his followers conciliatory advice, but said he must be guided by their decision. Accordingly he summoned a meeting of the Liberals, who were in no conciliatory temper. However, after a prolonged discussion, they gave a vote of confidence to Señor Sagasta, with instructions to settle the conflict on the understanding that they would not enter the Cortes until the Government had given them such satisfaction as Señor Sagasta deemed proper.

"The dissentient Conservatives intimated that they would follow the decision of the Liberals; and, therefore, only the Ministerialists have been present in Parliament since Friday.

"The Premier, on receiving the reply of Señor Sagasta, went to the palace to inform the Queen Regent, who summoned a council of Ministers. The crisis has withdrawn popular attention from the attitude of the United States Senate, which a majority of the newspapers and of the Ministers affect to consider without importance as bearing upon the immediate relations of the two countries."

ELECTION RIOT IN HUNGARY.

Troops Called Out in Bosnyaczi and 14 Persons Killed—Trouble in Croatia and Slavonia.

AGRAM, Hungary, May 23.—The elections for the Croatian and Slavonian Provincial Diet took place to-day. Serious disturbances occurred in several towns. At Bosnyaczi there was a terrible riot. The military were ordered to fire upon the crowd, with the result that fourteen were killed and thirty wounded.

The Hungarian papers accuse the Catholic clergy of fomenting the riots by asserting that the Government intends to introduce civil marriage.

The soldiers who were assigned to preserve order at Bosnyaczi were fired upon and stoned by a crowd of ,000, mostly women.

FIGHTING IN URUGUAY.

Rebels Repulse Government Forces at the Town of Revera.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to The Times says: "Telegrams from the Brazilian frontier of Uruguay say that the rebels made a determined stand at Revera.

"The Government troops tried to capture the town, but were repulsed with severe loss.

"They are now waiting for reinforcements."

A NEW DANISH MINISTRY.

King Christian Accepts the Resignation of Thott and His Colleagues and Makes Hoerring Premier.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.—King Christian has accepted the resignation of the Thott Ministry, which was tendered on May 10.

The Cabinet has been reconstructed, with the following assignment of portfolios:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Herr HOERRING.

Minister of Marine and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs—Vice Admiral RAVN.

Minister of the Interior—Herr D'AARHUUS BARDENFLETH.

Minister of Agriculture—Herr ALFRED HAGE.

Minister of Education and Public Worship—Bishop ST. HYR.

Minister of War—Col. PUXEN.

Minister of Justice and for Iceland—Herr N. R. RUMP.

Herr H. E. Hoerring was Minister of the Interior and of Public Works in the Cabinet of Baron Reedtz Thott, Herr Rump and Vice Admiral Ravn retain their former portfolios of Justice and Marine, though Baron Thott was Minister for Foreign Affairs in his own Cabinet.

To Rival the Nicaraguan Canal.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 23.—For the last three weeks Charles Smith, representing a syndicate of English capitalists, has been quietly but actively engaged in enlisting the interest of willing officials in behalf of a freight railway across Nicaragua against the American Canal Company's contract. For two months prior to coming here he was in Costa Rica promoting the same project.

Italy to Give Up Erythrea.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Rome says that the carte blanche which the Cabinet has obtained from the Chamber means the ultimate abandonment of Erythrea.

Sugar Crisis in Argentina.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says. "The sugar industry is threatened with a severe crisis, owing to overproduction, the excess of available export for the current year is more than 100,000 tons."

"Butch" Bradley Breaks Jail.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—A Pittsburg detective has returned from Nashville, and tells of the escape of "Butch" Bradley, the famous New York crook, from the penitentiary. The matter has been kept quiet.

Diaz Is Not Coming to See Us.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, May 23.—It having been stated in many American newspapers that President Diaz would visit the Philadelphia Commercial Musuem in June, it may be announced that Gen. Diaz does not intend making the journey to the United States.

GRADUATING CLASS OF NURSES.

Commencement Exercises of Brooklyn Homeopathic Training School.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Training School for Nurses will hold its graduating exercises to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the church building adjoining the hospital, in Cumberland Street, near Park Avenue. The exercises will include addresses by L. Hastings Arnold, President of the Board of Trustees, and the Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple.

The class valedictory will be delivered by Miss Ella L. Blair. The graduates are Lillie Parker, Charlotte A. Kydd of this city, Lillie E. Dillon, Mrs. Emily M. Howard, Brooklyn; Ella L. Blair, Wolfville, N. S.; Margaret E. Mullins, Melbourne, Australia; Mrs. Florence A. Clark, Angelica, N. Y.; Maye Comly, Hammonton, N. J.; Anna J. Mull, Hudson, N. Y.; Blanche E. Snyder, Stribling Springs, Va.; Maud Sammons, Sutton, England; Hattie A. Taber, Long Branch, N. J.; Mrs. Lydia B. Holland, Newark, N. J.; Mary M. Combs, Morristown, N. J., and Kathrine Fritscher of this city.

CHICAGO CLUBHOUSE OPENS.

Members of the Saddle and Cycle Enjoy Country Fair Sports.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Saddle and Cycle Club celebrated the opening of its new clubhouse yesterday with a programme of entertainment such as visitors to county fairs are familiar with. The golf-stockined members chased a greased pig, which saved its bacon by running into the lake; rolled down hill in barrels, had potato races, and other games not usually played in society.

The new home of the club, which comprises some of the best people in Chicago, is in the exclusive suburb of Edgewater, on the north shore.

Dignified swells took part yesterday in sack races and three-legged races, the latter being won by J. D. and A. D. W. Erskine. The former also won the potato race. But the pig race made the most fun, and forty men, led by Joseph Leiter, started to run down the scared pig.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormack, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Truxton Beall, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton.

TWO IRISH FAIR NIGHTS.

Republicans to Follow Closely After a Visit from Tammany.

The braves from Fourteenth Street will be at the Irish Fair in the Grand Central Palace to-night in force, for it will be "Tammany Night."

John C. Sheehan has promised to be present, and each district leader has been notified that the young women expect him and his cohorts.

To-morrow night will be "Republican Night," and welcomes and smiles and things to sell will be saved for the representatives of the now dominant party unless Tammany succeeds in absorbing them all to-night. Arrangements have been made to accommodate great crowds.

MR. BUGLE'S GOOD RUN.

Manager Frohman Asked by Cable to Extend the Time.

The sixth week of the run of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," at the Lyceum Theatre, will end Saturday night. This is the limit agreed upon between Alfred Bradley and Manager Daniel Frohman. No new arrangement was discussed by Mr. Frohman prior to sailing for Europe, as he supposed, in view of the warm weather, that the time limit of the contract would be sufficient.

Business, however, continued so big that Mr. Bradley yesterday cabled Mr. Frohman to see if an extension can not be arranged and other quarters secured for the stock company's rehearsals and touring preparations, which were to be commenced next Monday. If it is impossible to extend the time the last nights of Mr. Bugle are announced, rumors of which have already given a great impetus to the advance sales for the week.

"MISS COLUMBIA" FOR CHARITY.

The Operatic Review to be Repeated Thursday Evening.

The production of "Miss Columbia," which gained popular favor as performed last March by the Midnight Circle of the Columbia Club, is to be repeated Thursday evening at the Harlem Opera House. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Temple Israel Sisterhood, a charitable organization.

The piece is an operatic review by Isidor Witmark, director of the Midnight Circle of the Columbia Club, whose quarters are at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and its reception was so successful as to largely influence the members of the circle in making their organization permanent for the production of original operas and reviews. Most of the boxes at the Opera House have been taken for the occasion. Among the new features introduced will be an orchestra of twenty-two musicians and an enlarged chorus.

"Miss Columbia" is written in two acts. The first tells of the various humorous happenings at a fashionable seminary for girls and is full of bright music specially written. In the second act the seminary girls visit New York upon the invitation of Miss Columbia, who shows them around the city and gives them a glimpse of stage life.

VAUDEVILLE FOR HARLEM.

The Lederers Have Leased the Harlem Music Hall.

Theatregoers of the upper part of the city will have an opportunity to see high-class vaudeville in the Harlem Music Hall next Autumn. Arrangements were completed Saturday night by which G. W. Lederer of the Casino Music Hall and James Lederer of the St. Nicholas Music Hall have secured a lease of the Harlem Music Hall, which adjoins the Harlem Opera Hause, from Benjamin Lichtenstein, the owner of the Harlem Opera House and Harlem Music Hall.

The hall is the one built by Oscar Hammerstein about two years ago, at a cost of over $100,000. It will receive further attention from Mr. Lichtenstein, who will immediately expend about $10,000 in additional decorations and appointments.

The seating capacity of the hall is over 1,500, and the stage is equipped with all modern electrical and scenic accessories. The boxes and balconies are suspended from the roof girders, the view of the stage from the orchestra floor being entirely unobstructed. On the second tier is an extensive room, which will be fitted up as a dining room, which will be kept open until 1 o'clock.

While the managers have not fully divulged their plans, they have given assurance that high-class vaudeville will be part of the programme. George W. Lederer will sail for Europe the second week in June to look for special attractions. The hall will be opened to the public Sept. 18, the day on which the Messrs. Lederer take possession.

E. E. Rice Engages Ross and Fenton.

Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton signed contracts Saturday to appear in E. E. Rice's production of "The French Maid," at the Herald Square Theatre, next season. Both Mr. Ross and Miss Fenton have been appearing successfully during the past two seasons in burlesques at Weber and Fields's Music Hall.

Will Appear with W. H. Crane.

W. H. Crane has engaged Percy Haswell and Annie Irish to appear with his company next season. Miss Haswell has been a member of Mr. Daly's stock company for eight years, and is a promising young actress. Miss Irish appeared with Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this past season.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 23.—Miss Bertha Tice of this place swallowed poison this morning while temporarily deranged. Her life is despaired of.

NUTLEY, N. J., May 23.—Sydney Probert, a School Principal of Paterson, was thrown from a pony here this afternoon and received injuries which are considered serious.

WEST POINT, May 23.—Miss Mary Newlands, having received her commission, tomorrow morning will enter upon the duties of postmistress of West Point. Ex-Postmaster Robert Altshimer of Highland Falls will be her deputy.

NOW AMBASSADORS CAN ACT

Their Respective Governments Instruct Them to Mediate Between Turkey and Greece.

COLLECTIVE NOTE TO PORTE

Palace Circles Realize They Were Too Forward—Edhem Pasha Still Obstinate—Armistice to be Prolonged if Necessary.

LONDON, May 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"The powers have instructed their Ambassadors to act as their representatives in mediating between Turkey and Greece. A collective note will be handed to the Porte forthwith. Palace circles now realize that great maladresse has been displayed on the Turkish side.

ATHENS, May 23.—It is again semi-officially asserted that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, has repeated his statement that peace must be negotiated with him and is now pressing for the appointment of a Greek Plenipotentiary to conduct the settlement of terms.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had a long conference to-day with M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that the Greco-Turkish armistice will be prolonged if, at its expiration, the peace negotiations should not be finished.

ITALIAN ALLIES TO GO HOME.

Disbanded Volunteers Cause the Government Trouble—Disgraceful Conduct in Zaverda and Arta.

ATHENS, May 23.—The Berthet column (Italians) insisted on coming here, several of the volunteers refusing to return to Italy on the ground that they are liable to arrest as deserters. The Government has decided that the column must return to Italian territory and will undertake to board and lodge only those liable to arrest.

LONDON, May 24.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"Owing to the disquietude caused by the presence in the city of large bodies of volunteers the Government has hastily recalled the force of gendarmes sent to Arta and will take measures to deport these dangerous allies to their various countries at the earliest possible date.

"Most of the volunteers making up the Berthet column are Anarchists, and the Government has done wisely in refusing to allow them to come here, although they insisted on the privilege. The Government sent them from Arta to Zaverda, and there disarmed them, with orders to leave for Italy in Greek vessels. Thereupon they began to indulge in all sorts of excesses, and got into conflict with the inhabitants, with the result that one Italian was killed and six were seriously wounded. Finally, after a great deal of trouble, they were sent to Brindisi, under the escort of two Greek men-of-war."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in Epirus gives a terrible picture of the excesses of the Italians while traveling from Arta to Zaverda. He says:

"They stole brandy and drank it like water. Armed only with revolvers and bayonets, by the time they reached Zaverda they were quarreling fiercely among themselves. The villagers, thoroughly alarmed, gathered in readiness to fight the Italians, and the situation became serious. A Greek tried to pacify a Garibaldian, who was about to dash his brains out with a stone, whereupon an Italian officer fired and wounded the Garibaldian.

"Instantly the cry was raised, 'A Greek has been killed!' and the villagers began to fire their rifles. The melee became general, but the Italians finally displayed a flag of truce, and the embarkation was effected, though with great difficulty.

"Several Italian officers told me they did not expect to reach land alive, as their ruffianly soldiers would surely kill them."

OUTBREAKS IN ARMENIA.

Russian Consul at Ineboli Telegraphs for a Warship—Trouble Also in Van.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Constantinople says that serious outbreaks against the Armenians have occurred in a village near Van and at Ineboli, a seaport of Asia Minor. The Russian Consul at Ineboli has telegraphed the Government to send a warship.

SMOLENITZ MAKES DENIAL.

Didn't Order a Retreat, Except at the Crown Prince's Commands.

ATHENS, May 23.—Gen. Smolenitz has sent telegrams to the Athenian newspapers denying that he ordered a retreat except in pursuance of the commands of the Crown Prince Constantin, and adding: "I earnestly beg you not to publish inaccurate statements calculated to creat dissensions in the army."

He also denies that any guns fell into the hands of the enemy during the retreats from Reveni and Velestino.

Last of the Greek Troops Leave Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, May 23.—Col. Stalkos, with the last detachment of the Greek expeditionary force, embarked for Greece this morning.

ATHENS, May 23.—M. Deligeorgis, a former Foreign Minister, has been elected President of the Cretan Central Committee.

Col. Manos Said to Have Tried Suicide.

LONDON, May 24.—According to a dispatch from Corfu to The Daily Graphic, it is reported that Col. Manos attempted suicide while in jail. He has been sent handcuffed, with his entire staff, to Athens for trial by court-martial.

Edhem Pasha Disbands the Albanians

LARISSA, May 23.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, has disbanded and sent to their homes most of the Albanians in his army.

DOCKING HORSES IN JERSEY.

Col. Edwards of the S. P. C. A. Proceeds Against East Orange Culprits.

NEWARK, May 23.—Col. E. S. Edwards of the New Jersey Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has started proceedings against men who were caught in the act of docking a horse in East Orange on May 14. The names of the men and that of the owner are withheld until the case has gone before the Grand Jury.

The limit penalty for the offense is a fine of $100 for every one connected with the operation in any way, whether present at the time or accessory either before or after the act.

Queen's Jubilee Dinner.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated this evening by the Englishmen residing in New York by a dinner at the Holland House. A Welshman will preside, Scotchmen will be guests, and an Irishman will be Vice Chairman. Among the speakers announced are Dr. J. A. Irwin, J. Kennedy Tod, Col. Charles F. James, Frederick Smyth, Judge Charles P. Daly, Rabbi Gottheil, and A. Perry Bennett, the newly appointed British Consul. Former Ambassador Bayard and Samuel Bancroft are expected to be present.

Senator Morrill Recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Morrill, who has been confined to his bed for several days with an attack of bronchitis, was reported to be very much better today, but it is not probably he will be able to attend the sessions of the Senate for several days.

NO WORLD'S FAIR REPORTS

Queer Delay of Four Years in Winding Up the Affairs of Chicago's White City.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AT WAR

A History in Twenty-two Volumes Being Held Back by a Fight in the Senate—The Finances All Right.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Three of the men who formerly held high executive positions in connection with the World's Fair are unable to agree as to the scope of their individual authority in submitting final reports on exposition affairs, and a serious dispute, leading to an annoying delay, is the result. It is nearly four years since the fair came to an end, but only one executive official has rendered an accounting of his stewardship, and over this even a hot fight is in progress. Former Treasurer Seeberger, who balanced his books and gave up his position in July, 1894, eight months after the exposition gates were closed, says matters were then in such shape that final reports could have been made out before the first day of October following. That a delay of three years has ensued without a sign of the statements is, to Mr. Seeberger's mind, inexcusable and unexplainable.

Director General George R. Davis is the only one of the three head officials who has submitted a report, and this is in the hands of the United States Senate as a sort of voucher for the $18,000 which was voted to Gen. Davis in the General Deficiency bill last Winter. President Thomas W. Palmer of the National Commission had not at last advices completed his official statement. President H. N. Higinbotham of the local Columbian Exposition Company has a report ready, but has not formally submitted it. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, has closed up the affairs of the board in a businesslike manner, and her part in the handling of World's Fair finances is not in question.

Ex-Senator Palmer Waiting.

Between the three men named, however, there seems to be a marked lack of unanimity in action and purpose. It is understood that former Senator T. W. Palmer thinks he should have at hand the reports of Director General Davis and President Higinbotham before making his own report as head of the National Commission, and that the essential points of these two first-named papers only should be given place in his narration of World's Fair administrative and executive matters. To this both Gen. Davis and President Higinbotham dissent. More than this, they delicately, but none the less stoutly, assert that they are not under obligations to make reports to President Palmer, and don't propose to do so. Duality of control in exposition affairs is the cause of this dispute. President Higinbotham says he is responsible only to the local organization of which he was the head, and will not recognize the right of any other body or individual to demand official information from him. When the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition Company see fit to hold a meeting and call for the President's report, Mr. Higinbotham will submit it. Just when this will be is uncertain. The Directors have not met for months, and there are no indications of an immediate reassembling of the board. Director General Davis says President Palmer has nothing to do with his report, and if the Michigan man succeeds in getting the Senate to put it into his hands for revision, there will be a lively row.

Apparently No Discrepancy.

Rumors of a discrepancy in financial accounts appear to be unfounded. The only possible conflict could be over the issue of $4,000,000 worth of bonds, for which the gate receipts of the fair were pledged, and from which the bonds were paid. Messrs. Davis, Higinbotham, and Seeberger agree on the assertion that these bonds were validly issued, and they smile at any attempt to deny the legitimacy of the item. There was some trouble over the National Commission spending $55,000 for meetings, when $24,000 only was appropriated for this specific purpose, but as the commission funds, aside from this, were secured in bulk, the deficit was quickly met. The only real and serious dispute seems to be that arising from the clash of authority in the method of submission of reports, and it is from this the delay has come.

Director General Davis had his report edited by Dr. Peabody, formerly of the University of Illinois, and then submitted it for revision to Rossiter Johnson of New York, who pronounced it complete and advised against changes or eliminations. This report will make twenty-two volumes of the size of Appleton's Encyclopedia. It is a comprehensive chronological history of the exposition from its inception to the close. In preparing it, which he did under instructions from the National Commission, Gen. Davis expended $18,000. The World's Fair treasury at that time was a thing of the past, and Davis paid the bills out of his own bank account. When the report was ready, Gen. Davis asked the United States Senate to reimburse him for this outlay, and in order that the Senators might know what they were voting the money for, he turned the monster manuscript over to them. Davis got his $18,000, and the Senators got the report. As soon as President Palmer heard of this, the fun began. Palmer has friends among his old colleagues, and opposition was made to the Director General's report being printed until it had been revised and cut down under Palmer's supervision. Senator Hale led this opposition, and has thus far been able to prevent the story of the fair from being put into book shape for distribution. Hale insists upon the report being cut to ten volumes, and Davis says the subject cannot be adequately covered in less than twenty-two big tomes. While Senator Hale has been powerful enough to keep the report out of print, Gen. Davis also has a strong pull, and it has been successfully exerted to prevent the copy from passing into the hands of President Palmer.

Claims Yet Undisposed Of.

In the affairs of the local Exposition Company there has been some excuse for delay, owing to failure to satisfactorily dispose of claims made by and against the corporation. French exhibitors have had claims for fire losses; others have presented bills for work and supplies, which have been disputed. Then the company itself has been trying to collect money from delinquent creditors, who had concessions, and from subscribers to the stock.

Higinbotham's report is now ready, he says, for presentation to the Directors whenever they see fit to call for it. But there is one thing sure—no official copy will be furnished to the Federal Government or to the officers of the National Commission.

"I don't know of any reason why I should furnish anybody but the Directors of the Columbian Exposition Company with my report," said Mr. Higinbotham. "As the President of the company, I intend to make a report to the Directors when they get ready to receive it, and to nobody else. There is no law or compact or understanding requiring me to take a different course. It is a matter which concerns the local board alone."

Meanwhile former Treasurer Seeberger sits back and congratulates himself that he has no part in the existing unpleasantness. When asked about exposition finances Mr. Seeberger said:

"I handled, out and in, about $64,000,000 of World's Fair funds. When the exposition closed there was a balance to the good of some $420,000, which was distributed in the shape of a dividend to shareholders. I gave up the office in July, 1894, and the accounts were then all in order."

Relics of the Paris Fire.

From The London Chronicle.

Foreigners always ridicule British and American tourists for their desire to carry off a portable souvenir of every place or incident that comes under cognizance. Our compatriots are said to have been especially busy at the scene of the late catastrophe in Paris, and the incorruptible policemen are said to have been tempted by preposterously large offers for fragments of jewelry and other charred relics. When a mason was ordered to repair the window in the Hôtel du Palais through which the luckier fugitives made their escape, he reported that he must supply new iron bars, the old ones having been exported to England at a fabulous price. On inquiry it turns out that but one of these relics has found its way into this country, and it was given freely by the landlady to a Frenchman living in London, who purposes to have it worked up into mourning rings.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

Annual Digest of the Work of the Commissioners Submitted to Mayor Strong.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS.

Standard of Examinations Has Been Raised, Thus Decreasing the Number of Persons Who Passed—Value of the Merit System.

The thirteenth annual report of the City Civil Service Commission, submitted to Mayor Strong, by Everett P. Wheeler, Charles W. Watson, J. Van Vechten Olcott, W. Bayard Cutting, and William Jay Schieffelin, has been published. A perusal of its contents reveals to the friend of the merit system of selection and promotion many facts to strengthen him in his confidence in the methods of these Commissioners. It presents some details as to results, and makes comparisons that are instructive and convincing. A short digest made up from the report and supplementary tables and papers will make reading of more than ordinary interest just now, in view of the criticisms which have lately come from high official quarters on the subject of civil service reform.

By the law of May 29, 1884, the Mayor was empowered to make regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the city so as to promote efficiency. From the provisions of this law the Department of Education alone was exempted. Until the framing of the new Constitution, in 1894, no change of any significance was made in this law. By Section 9, Article V., of the Constitution, however, it was directed that appointments and promitions in the civil service of the State, including all the civil divisions thereof, be made "according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive," a provision being made that discharged soldiers and sailors shall be entitled to preference when residents of the State.

During the year 1896 the Commissioners conformed in the performance of their duties to the provisions of the civil service law, as modified by the Constitutional amendment, and, taking the view that anything was repealed which was inconsistent with the Constitution, they held that the clause in the act of 1884, exempting from the effect of the rules all subordinate officers who had moneys under their control for which the head of the department was under official bonds, was thereby repealed. In cases where a competitive examination was not practicable, they favored non-competitive examinations, but had always kept these within the narrowest limits. Only fourteen of the latter had been held during 1896, against 4,068 of the former. They had endeavored to carry out the leading object of civil service regulations, which was to promote efficiency and secure competent candidates for appointment.

Character of Examinations.

The character of the examinations which have been held, states the report, is substantially expressed in a clause of the civil service law recently introduced in the Legislature by William Cary Sanger, and the Commissioners quote this clause, as furnishing the best answer to criticisms of the methods of the commission. It reads:

"Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and shall relate only to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the position to which they seek to be appointed. In all examinations other than those for purely clerical positions, the commission shall secure the services of some person or persons practically versed in the duties which the applicants would be required to perform if appointed, who shall be consulted in the framing of the questions, and in the conduct of the examinations, and whenever possible such person or persons so consulted shall be actively engaged in the profession, trade, or occupation which he is selected to represent, and whenever, in the judgment of the commission, it is practicable, and the funds at the commission's disposition permit, such examinations shall consist of an actual performance by the applicants of the kind of work they would, if appointed, be called on to perform."

Some of the principal changes made in the regulations are mentioned. One is the extension of the period during which the eligible list shall be in force, should the city's interests require it. This was done to guard against the filling of any position by sending in a requisition immediately after a list expires. Another is the authorizing that certification be made for one position from the eligible list for another position. This applies to position having different names, where substantially the same duties have to be performed. A third is the raising of the standard of admission for firemen and park policemen.

In order to prevent the holding of examinations without sufficient notice, the Commissioners have taken pains to furnish these notices to the daily and technical press. As a check on the making of appointments in violation of the civil service law, all boards and commissions subjecjt to the regulations are required to transmit to the commission their pay rolls, so that they may be certified before finally going to the Controller for payment. This system affects 8,693 employes, not including the Street Cleaning Department. Since Jan. 1 of the present year the Mayor has adopted the recommendation of the commission to classfy those employed in the Educational Department.

The Probation System.

The report calls attention to the probation system, which meets the objections of those who urge that merit cannot be always determined by competitive examination. It is pointed out that employment under all the schedules except the labor one is provisional for six months, and in the case of the uniformed firemen and policemen one month, during which terms the person employed is liable to peremptory discharge.

Notwithstanding the creation of a separate Civil Service Board for the Police Department and the transferring of the care of the insane to the State, the appointments from the eligible lists have been greater in 1896 than in 1895. The decrease in the number who passed the examinations is attributed to the raising of the standard for admission. There were 4,909 examined in 1895, of whom 2,600 passed, and 713 received appointments, and in 1896, there were 5,283 examined, 2,018 only passing, and 904 were appointed. The Commissioners say that the exercise of the Mayor's powers over the various departments has been most beneficial.

During the year the average age of persons appointed was thirty-four. Of veterans 47 obtained places. Statistics of the dismissed show that 36 persons charged with insubordination were appointed from the eligible list, while 59, dismissed on the same charge, were appointed without examination; for intoxication, 2 men from the eligible list were dismissed, against 108 appointed without examination. In the Labor Bureau 255 veterans obtained places during the year out of a total of 836.

The regulations require that no examiner connected with the board shall hold a position in any department of the Municipal Government. Temporary appointments may only be made from persons not on the eligible list in the case of Captains and pilots in the Street Cleaning Department for a term not exceeding thirty days, and during the busy season in the Tax Department. Should there be no eligible list, a temporary appointment may be made by a department, but the appointee can only hold the place five days after such a list is prepared. The department is also required to state the reasons for giving him the temporary appointment.

Clerks, copyists, recorders, bookkeepers, and others rendering clerical service, except stenographers, and typewriters, are examined in the obligatory subjects of handwriting, writing from dictation, spelling, arithmetic, and making condensed summaries, while they have the option of being also examined in manuscript copying and indexing, applied arithmetic, letter writing, bookkeeping, expert penmanship, typewriting, and stenography. In making out the average standing of candidates in the examinations for firemen and park policemen, the relative weight given to the subjects is as follows: Reading, 1; handwriting, 1; writing from memory, 1; arithmetic, 1; rules relating to duties of position, 4; city information, (or knowledge of buildings,) 2. Compared with this the physical examination is given a weight of 4, experience 1, and obligatory subjects 5.

Questions Which Are Asked.

A glance at the specimen technical and experience questions put to applicants for positions in which special knowledge is of greater value than superiority in the subjects which are obligatory on persons whose duties are merely clerical will show that the tests are made with a view to discovering intelligent men having special fitness for the positions they seek. The purchasing agent, (Park Department,) for instance, was asked last year, among others, the following question: "How would you go to work to ascertain the correct price of bolts and screws, brooms, iron piping, wagons, harness, horse blankets, and garden implements?" He had also to write a letter of not less than 150 words, giving reasons for or against putting the Zoological Gardens in a public park. The weighmaster (Fire Department) had these among his questions: "To what points, in particular, would your attention be directed in order to prevent dishonest delivery?" and, "What simple way is there of testing the accuracy of a beam balance?" The chief of battalion (Fire Department) was asked as to the duties of the various officers.

In the examinations for firemen in March and April of the present year, two of the questions put were: "Suppose you had reason to suspect that a fire was of incendiary origin, what would you do?" and, "There is a fire in a tenement house; the halls are full of smoke, but not ablaze; on the third story is a sick woman unable to walk, what would you do?" Candidates for the park police had to state, in a recent examination, under what circumstances an arrest may be made for felony. A gardener was asked about hothouses, fertilizers, and the pruning of hedges. Inspectors of buildings, engineers, draughtsmen, chainmen, Medical School Inspectors, apothecaries, and other employes in the various city departments are also questioned to the end that their fitness may be determined.

SCOLDING AT GOV. BLACK.

Complaints at Albany that He Treats Callers with Scant Courtesy—Refuses to See Many.

ALBANY, May 23.—Those whose business has called them to the Executive Chamber during the pendency of the thirty-day bills at the conclusion of the sessions of the Legislature for a number of years past compare the present system employed by the Governor and his private secretary unfavorably with those of the past, especially those in vogue in the times of Govs. Flower and Morton. It seems that all callers, personal, political, and official, no matter what their standings are, receive about the same treatment. Senators and Assemblymen and State officers have to take their turns with ordinary callers, and get no more consideration at the hands of the Governor and his private secretary than persons who come out of curiosity.

Particularly severe in their criticisms are members of the Legislature who had important measures before the Governor, and desired to explain them to him.

A Senator from the western part of the State made an appointment with the Governor, the Governor naming the day. When the Senator came to the Executive Chamber he was confronted by the messenger who demanded to know his business. The Senator's name was taken in to Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, who sent back word that he could not see anybody.

The Senator sat down and wrote a note, stating that he had come a long distance at his own expense to meet an appointment of the Governor, and he would like to know what this treatment meant.

Col. Griffith emerged from the back room and told the Senator the Governor was in Troy and would not be up that day. The Senator went to Troy and called at the Governor's house. The Governor sent word to him that he did not do any business at his house, and that he would see him at the office the folowing day. The Senator felt very much aggrieved that he should be "shunted" by the Governor after he had made an appointment to meet him. This is but one of a number of cases where the Governor has failed to meet prominent persons after having made appointments with them. Even Frank Platt, who came to Albany on Saturday, had to write a note to the Governor, who remained in his private office.

Congressman Mahany was a little more fortunate. He came from Washington on a flying visit, only reaching Albany at 11 o'clock, and proceeded direct to the Capitol. He sent word in to the Governor that he desired to catch the 1 o'clock train south, so as to get back to Washington at the earliest possible moment. The Governor sent word to him that he could not see him until 2:30 o'clock. Thus the Congressman had to lose his through train and spent several hours in Albany to no advantage.

GREAT CONGRESS OF DOCTORS.

Golden Jubilee of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The golden jubilee meeting of the American Medical Association, which will be held in Philadelphia June 1, 2, 3, and 4, promises to be not only the most important meeting ever held by this great organization, but also the largest gathering of noted medical men ever before brought together in this city. Apart from the large attendance of physicians from all parts of the country, the numerous able and interesting papers placed upon the programme insure a meeting of important scientific results in the contributions to medical literature and in the hints that will be given from the experience of the practical workers in the field of medicine and surgery.

While the actual meetings of the association will not begin until June 1, the Committee of Arrangements has arranged a series of clinical lectures and demonstrations free to members for the week preceding and that following the association meeting. This course of instruction by the Faculty of the colleges of the city, together with the laboratory, dispensary, and ward demonstrations by the staffs of various hospital and medical institutions, is designed for the considerable number of physicians who would be glad of the opportunity of brushing up upon the various branches while in the city.

The college courses will begin to-morrow at all the colleges and hospitals in the city, and, besides clinics, opportunities be given to see the practical working of the Roentgen rays at all the hospitals.

FLEISCHER'S DOUBLE LIFE.

Sensational Charges Made Against the Memory of the Murdered Pittsburg Real Estate Man.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The murder of Eugene S. Fleischer, the Pittsburg real estate agent, last Friday morning has brought to light one of the greatest sensations ever known in Pittsburg. Mr. Fleischer was wealthy, and, with a beautiful wife, lived in the East End for twelve years, moving in the most exclusive society. To-day the dead man, on whose name it was thought there rested no stain, is accused of desertion, embezzlement, bigamy, and of being closely implicated in a murder case of years ago.

Chief of the Detectives Roger O'Meara last night received a letter from a man named Fleischer of Altoona, saying he had seen an account of the murder, and that the dead man was his father, who had deserted him and his mother in Holladaysburg fifteen years ago, fleeing with a dissolute woman named Annie Williams, taking with him a great sum of money belonging to insurance companies and to a street railway company. Andrew Fleischer, the son, was four years old at the time of desertion.

The story took a most sensational turn to-night, when a statement from Miss Louisa Warner, the divorced wife of Fleischer, was sent to Pittsburg from Altoona. In it she connects the name of the murdered man with the murder of a stranger in Hollidaysburg in 1870.

She says that Christian Houser of Altoona has in his possession a letter from a Mrs. Fox, wife of Fleischer's business partner, in Hollidaysburg, saying that her husband had confessed to her that he and Fleischer had enticed a man with much money to a lonely place on Chimney Rocks, murdered him, and hung the body to a tree. Old residents of Altoona remember the finding of a decomposed body hanging in a lonely spot in the mountains. Miss Warner also says Fleischer disappeared in 1885, leaving herself and child without a penny, but taking with him much money.

She later heard of him living in Pittsburg with the Williams woman, and applied for a divorce, which was granted. Annie Williams is the name of the murdered man's wife. She says she was married to Fleischer in Altoona in 1883, two years before the time the first Mrs. Fleischer asserts Fleischer deserted her.

A late special dispatch from Hollidaysburg, Penn., bears out the statement of the Warner woman regarding Fleischer's double life and gives sensational details in addition.

According to the dispatch Louisa Warner was Fleischer's second wife, that he married her on the same day he buried his first wife. He insured many farmers in an insurance company which had been dead for years. He went away with $2,000 when it got too warm for him, taking the Williams woman, now wife No. 3, with him.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT LIST.

Broken Bones and Bruises Resulting from Careuessness and Misfortune in and Near the City.

William Glennon of 812 Second Avenue was knocked down by a bicycle at Forty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday morning, and his right wrist was broken. He was taken to Flower Hospital. George A. Feavers of 844 Ninth Avenue, who was riding the w

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.
THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 99 bonds of $100 each, 19 bonds of $500 each, 338 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, being all of the bonds outstanding of said issue, were this day, in our presence, fairly, and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. These bonds will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of June next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

99 BONDS AT $100.

67	202	325	599	819	1111	1399	1684	1841	2080
82	211	378	601	875	1116	1411	1689	1873	2089
91	218	453	602	910	1131	1473	1718	1874	2091
93	236	455	618	943	1172	1481	1732	1891	2111
129	251	520	632	992	1219	1498	1739	1921	2112
135	254	538	633	1005	1237	1547	1741	1966	2116
138	266	542	646	1018	1318	1571	1742	1999	2128
169	306	548	651	1054	1330	1615	1746	2015	2178
170	308	574	700	1068	1359	1631	1762	2021	2184
177	309	590	810	1104	1362	1665	1839	2066	....

19 BONDS AT $500.

64	94	120	152	184	233	348	358	361	397
75	117	149	164	186	298	353	376	382	....

338 BONDS AT $1,000.

20	1017	1984	2851	3652	4308	5001	5700	6323	6878
92	1092	1992	2866	3671	4328	5006	5733	6351	6883
123	1129	1994	2923	3706	4339	5031	5743	6359	6887
126	1223	2006	2938	3717	4366	5058	5750	6365	6892
127	1231	2009	2957	3747	4398	5095	5781	6399	6897
132	1331	2036	2959	3771	4399	5133	5807	6424	6923
136	1333	2068	2979	3793	4415	5229	5815	6437	6973
138	1350	2075	3014	3821	4417	5236	5817	6443	6988
167	1371	2115	3043	3833	4437	5304	5853	6490	6999
209	1406	2120	3048	3852	4453	5324	5867	6496	7013
220	1432	2153	3055	3934	4464	5366	5884	6499	7044
273	1482	2166	3059	3948	4468	5383	5921	6505	7048
289	1497	2196	3068	3974	4551	5401	5971	6506	7210
309	1499	2208	3071	3982	4552	5426	5976	6518	7265
311	1519	2218	3073	3985	4556	5432	5993	6535	7276
361	1531	2260	3107	3987	4561	5454	6021	6538	7360
408	1553	2348	3112	4009	4578	5460	6025	6544	7362
428	1567	2364	3130	4015	4588	5478	6034	6547	7385
435	1594	2375	3272	4023	4609	5493	6054	6563	7390
436	1637	2426	3300	4034	4648	5494	6092	6569	7409
437	1648	2449	3303	4048	4676	5500	6108	6586	7410
459	1663	2528	3306	4115	4716	5503	6147	6588	7414
498	1686	2531	3326	4129	4724	5513	6153	6597	7415
513	1707	2550	3343	4149	4743	5544	6169	6606	7416
535	1718	2556	3388	4166	4779	5556	6177	6636	7449
554	1741	2650	3453	4178	4781	5557	6180	6657	7473
577	1781	2655	3471	4179	4790	5570	6206	6703	7474
667	1849	2670	3475	4200	4807	5571	6259	6710	7517
784	1900	2708	3495	4241	4829	5580	6266	6715	7527
812	1905	2754	3525	4255	4861	5608	6272	6742	7528
830	1939	2772	3533	4269	4867	5618	6292	6835	7530
905	1947	2774	3545	4288	4870	5626	6293	6859	7542
956	1958	2780	3609	4281	4955	5676	6294	6876	7555
970	1978	2807	3614	4294	4970	5683	6311	....	....

DRAWING NO. 20.
New York, March 11, 1897.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

NOTE.—Bonds of the following numbers and denominations drawn for redemption under previous calls are still outstanding, viz.:

7th call, payable July 1, 1887, No. 6262, at $1,000
8th call, payable July 1, 1888, No. 5407, at 1,000
13th call, payable July 1, 1892, No. 2451, at 1,000
18th call, payable Nov. 1, 1895, No. 2626, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 415, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 2245, at 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1907, at 100
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1932, at 100

Also the following coupons outstanding from called bonds:

Coupon No. 14, due July 1, 1886, from Bond No. 3265 ..... $35.00
Coupon No. 21, due Jany. 1, 1890, from Bond No. 6353 ..... 35.00
Coupon No. 23, due Jany. 1, 1891, from Bond No. 116 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1380 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1252 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 6560 ..... 35.00
Coupon No. 29, due Jany. 1, 1894, from Bond No. 1838 ..... 3.50

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.
American, experienced, thoroughly conversant with French, German, Spanish, Italian, reading Dutch, Portuguese, desires position. Address X., Box 121 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Three (3) Debenture Bonds ($1,000 each) of the Manhattan Oil Company's, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, registered in name of the estate of A. B. Uline, with April 1st, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in these bonds. Payment of coupons has been stopped. AMANDA M. ULINE, Executrix., care of Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street sturdily persists with its hopefulness and its confidence in better times near at hand. The most casual of observers cannot doubt that Wall Street is bullish. True, there is despondency everywhere over the lack of the public's speculative spirit and the consequent absence of commission business; true, there is much to be heard predicting a generally lower level of prices; true, the rank and file of professionals is ranged on the bear side. But even the most radical pessimist in the Street believes in the improvement to come sooner or later as a direct result of conditions now existing or now showing promise of immediate development. His bearishness is the outcome of his belief that there are yet obstacles in the situation to be surmounted and adverse factors which have not yet been quite done away with. The bear who believes that market prices are yet far beyond intrinsic values and that present quotations will have to be cut in halves before there will be any buying, which is the customary bear idea, is far more pessimistic than his party of pessimists.

***

What bearishness there is in Wall Street at the present time is due more to the despair resulting from a long series of disappointments and shattered hopes than to any real and honest belief in a further continuation of the depression in the business world. So many times in recent years has the outlook been not only bright, but brilliant, only to be darkened again by developments, most of them unexpected, which have driven away confidence and brought about panics; so many times has hope been throttled and crushed, oftentimes needlessly, that Wall Street itself has at last ceased to anticipate the improvement which it is confident will sooner or later materialize, and has settled back doggedly determined to wait for its actual appearance.

***

Or perhaps it would be more mearly the truth to say that that is what Wall Street is trying to do. It is trying not to be too hopeful, for it does not want to lay itself open to another disappointment. And yet Wall Street is hopeful. It sees business slowly improving and the prospects of an early removal of the tariff bugaboo, and it is bullish in spite of its efforts not to be so.

***

Unless there is an unexpected postponement of the matter, the United States Supreme Court will to-day hand down a decision of great importance to the railroad interests of the country. The Nebraska maximum rate case, in which Mr. William J. Bryan has been a conspicuous figure, is to be definitely decided. It is a suit to determine whether or not a State has the legal power to fix a maximum rate at which railroads may carry freight. In its direct application the ruling will be merely local, but it will have a general significance probably as great as that of the recent decision in the Trans-Missouri case. If the Supreme Court denies the right of the State of Nebraska to interfere with railroad corporations and their bisiness management, it will be a crushing blow to the cause of Populism. If the court maintains the right which the Commonwealth claims, it will be another decision against the investors of the country; it will be another declaration that, in the opinion of the highest tribunal in the land, the laws provide for constant interference with capital and its projects.

***

Wall Street seems to be persuaded that the decision will favor the railroads, and stock market bulls are pointing out that such a decision, bearing as it does directly upon the all-important question of legislative attacks upon capital, will mean much more to security values than did the unfortunate Trans-Missouri decision of some weeks ago. This certainly should be true; but Wall Street has been confident of the outcome of this case for some time, and there are indications that many stocks have been purchased in anticipation of it. In which case a decision favorable to the railroads will not have the salutary effect upon the stock market which it would otherwise have. However, we have seen the damage done to investment sentiment by a development adverse to corporate interests in the Trans-Missouri decision. The ruling to be handed down by the Supreme Court to-day should, if it be of an opposite nature, do much to restore the confidence then paralyzed.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Can. Pacific	1½	Met. Traction	1¾
Chicago Gas	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¾
Ill. Cen. pf.	1¾	Ore., R. & N. pf.	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Laclede Gas	2½		
Laclede Gas pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Brooklyn Union Gas.	1⅝	Lake Shore	1½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	N. J. Central	5⅞
General Electric	1¼	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	2⅜	Third Avenue	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	P., D. & E. 2d, T. K. 2	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1½	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Equit. Gas, Chi. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1⅝
H. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1⅞
Laclede Gas 1st s. f.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1¾
L. E. & W. 1st	1	So. Pac., Cal. Cen. 5s	1½
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. f.	1
O. R. & Nav. 4s	1¾	Ul. & Del. con.	1¼
People's Gas Chi. 1st con. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen.	2½	Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1	Mo. Pac. con.	2¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	T., St. L. & I. 1st, Bir.	3½
		Wis. C. 1st t. r.	1¾

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last May 23,'96.
Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	150
Alton & Terre H. t. r.	62	62	62	..
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55	55	55	55¼
American Express	112½	112½	112½	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	10½	10¼	10¼	12⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29¼	28¾	28¾	30⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.	114	112⅜	113¾	..
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	103⅛	103½	..
American Tobacco	71½	69¼	70	69¾
American Tobacco pf.	104¾	104	104	100
At., Top. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	15⅜
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	23¼
Baltimore & Ohio	12	11⅜	12	18¾
Baltimore & O. S. W. pf.	3	3	3	..
Bay State Gas	8¾	8½	8½	30
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20	20	24⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	106	105	105	..
Canada Southern	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	51½
Canadian Pacific	55⅝	55½	55½	61¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	15¾	16	17
Chi., B. & Q.	74⅜	72⅜	74½	80⅝
Chicago Gas	82¾	79⅝	81⅝	68⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	74½	72⅜	74⅜	78¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	128¼
Chicago & N. W.	105¼	103⅝	105¼	106½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64	62½	63⅞	71
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	28¾	27¾	27¾	34¼
Col., H. V. & Toledo	3	1⅞	3	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	100¾	100	100	158½
Delaware & Hudson	105¼	101⅞	102⅞	126
Del., Lack. & Western	149¼	146½	148⅝	161½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	112	111½	111½	..
Erie	12	12	12	14½
General Electric	30¾	28⅝	30	35¾
Illinois Steel Co.	33	32	32	..
Laclede Gas	23¼	22¾	23	26
Laclede Gas pf.	80⅜	79	80⅜	..
Lake Shore	163¾	163	163	140¾
Long Island	42	42	42	80
Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	43½	45	51½
Manhattan Con.	85⅝	83¾	84⅜	107¼
Metropolitan Traction	107¼	104¾	106⅝	159½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅝
Missouri, Kas. & Tex. pf	27½	26¾	27¼	25¾
Missouri Pacific	13	12	13	25⅞
National Lead Co.	25⅜	24	24⅜	26
National Lead Co. pf.	94	92⅞	93	91
National Linseed Oil	10	10	10	16½
New Jersey Central	76⅞	69¼	69⅝	103⅜
New York Central	100	98¾	99⅝	99⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29¾	25½	26½	32
N. Y. Sus. & Western	7	7	7	9
N. Y., Sus. & West. pref.	20¼	18¼	19	25
Norfolk & Western pf.	28	25½	26	..
North American	4¾	4⅝	4¾	5½
Northern Pacific	12⅞	12	12⅞	..
Northern Pacific pf.	36¾	35¾	36¾	..
Ontario & Western	13¾	13½	13¾	14⅞
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf.	48	47	48	..
Oregon S. L. when issued.	11½	11½	11½	..
Pacific Mail	27	25⅞	26⅞	26½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47½	47½	47½	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157½	157	157	..
Reading	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	..
Reading 1st pf.	40½	39¼	39¼	..
Reading 2d pf.	24	23½	23½	..
St. Louis & S. Fran.	5¼	4⅝	5	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	43½	39⅝	42⅜	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅞	14	14⅞	..
St. Louis S. W. pf.	6½	6½	6½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	57⅝	55½	57⅜	43½
Silver Bullion certfs.	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
Southern Pacific	14⅜	14½	14½	19⅞
Southern Railway	7⅞	7½	7¾	8⅜
Southern Railway pf.	26⅝	24⅞	26	30⅜
Standard R. & T.	7	6⅝	6⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	17	18½	26⅜
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅛
Third Avenue R.	148	146	148	..
Union Pacific	7⅜	6¼	6⅜	8⅛
U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
U. S. Leather	7	6¼	6¼	9½
U. S. Leather pf.	54⅜	52¾	54¼	65⅞
U. S. Rubber	13½	12½	13	25
U. S. Rubber pf.	63	61⅝	62	84
Wabash pf.	12⅞	12⅜	12½	18⅛
Wells Fargo Express	102½	102½	102½	..
Western Un. Tel.	78	76¾	77¾	85¾
Wheel. & Lake Erie	1	1	1	3½
Wheel & L. E. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	39

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rate at 1¼ @1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Comercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £458,240 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.40, became 51.37 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 11,650,000f. gold and 4,250,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady, but very dull. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝ @$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@ $4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60 premium. Boston—5@10c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 23.—The most noticeable feature of the money market is the plethora of ready cash, though this probably will be less obvious in the near future when the demands of the Jubilee festivities, which will be very heavy, begin to make themselves felt. These and the approaching Whitsuntide settlements will ease the pressure.

Gold continues in demand for Russia and Austria, and the issue of the Japanese loan next week ought to lead to large withdrawals for the Orient. Fluctuating rates, therefore, may be expected up to the release of the July dividends.

American shipments of bullion have ceased, but they may be expected to recommence if the uncertainty as to the tariff continues. The rise in silver is due to the improvement of Eastern exchanges. The conclusion of the armistice between Turkey and Greece has had a helpful influence, and the more promising conditions in the Transvaal have still further strengthened the tone of the market.

On the Stock Exchange the renewed demand for investment securities was the chief feature of the closing days of last week, but there was also some increase in speculation owing to the revival of interest on the part of the general public. Turks, Greeks, and South Africans advanced. Americans, however, continued inactive, with only slight changes. The action of the Senate as to Cuba and the continued wrangling in Congress over the tariff and monetary questions are very discouraging to London financiers.

Canadian Pacifics were in request yesterday on news of the refusal of a Canadian subsidy for the railroad from Rossland to the Pacific.

The mining market is much more animated than it has been for several weeks, and business is expanding surely, though slowly.

"A GRIEVOUS RESPONSIBILITY."

The New York Stock Exchange house of Woerishoffer & Co. wrote to customers on Saturday as follows:

"Jersey Central opened at 71½ and sold at 71¾, but after a little pressure it fell off again to 69⅝, making a net loss for the week of 5¾ points.

"On Jan. 19 Jersey Central stock sold at 103¼; yesterday it sold at 69¼, a net decline of 34 points. During this period rumors have been circulated and charges made and intensified until the joint floating debt of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company were openly stated on May 19 as aggregating $14,000,000.

"To-day the President of the Jersey Central states in a letter that the coal company owes but $375,000 outside of its obligations to the railroad company; and that the railroad company is borrowing only $1,100,000. The discrepancies between the public charges and this statement of President Maxwell are so glaring that they suggest a query as to whether the speculative bear campaign in Jersey Central stock is ended. The general surprise at this situation is so great that our only comment is that there is a multitudinous falsehood somewhere, and if the officers of the railroad company allow matters to rest where they now are a grievous responsibility will rest upon them toward the bond and stock holders of the company.

"There are rumors that insiders have sold and transferred a good deal of Jersey Central stock lately. If false, they have been basely slandered; but should they prove true, then their secrets have been disclosed by unfaithful associates or employes."

THE TRUST AND THE SENATE.

The inactivity of Sugar Trust stock during the past week has attracted considerable attention in Wall Street. Developments affecting other properties have made new leaders—Chicago Gas and Jersey Central—and, for the time being, Sugar has lost its position as the most active and most conspicuous of stock market issues. In view of the close approach of the Senate's general discussion of sugar tariff schedules, this inactivity is somewhat odd.

It seems to be the opinion of the Street that just at the present time it is dangerous to sell Sugar Trust stock short. It is pointed out that the Trust is powerful at Washington, and can have whatever it may ask—therefore it is dangerous to count upon a reduction of the sugar schedules as reported by Senator Aldrich's committee. That argument is often to be met with when opinions on Sugar are asked. And yet there is shown very little disposition to buy the stock in anticipation of an advance. Just at the moment the Street seems to be very much in doubt as to Sugar.

It is understood, of course, that the Sugar Trust is influential at Washington. But there are very many reasons for believing that the Trust will not get all that it may want from the Senate. In fact, there are reasons for believing that it will not ask for all that it may want. The eyes of the whole country are upon the Senate, watching to see the sort of treatment accorded the trust. Recent developments touching on the business relations of some members of the Senate and high Sugar Trust officials have not been any too much to the liking of the Senate, nor of the trust itself. And, taking these two facts into consideration, there is ground for the suspicion that the Aldrich committee's high schedules were made so in order to allow the Senate itself to cut them down.

Be these things as they may, there is one feature in the present position of Sugar Trust stock which may be significant. There have been absolutely no evidences of late of any of that inside buying and manipulation which, if Sugar Trust manipulators are following their usual custom, would precede an upward movement in the stock.

THE INACTIVITY OF SPIRITS.

Another conspicuously inactive stock during the past week has been American Spirits. During one day there was not a single transaction in either the common or preferred stocks. In the case of Spirits there is about only one explanation for this—the insiders do not think the time propitious for unloading more stock.

In making such a decision, these insiders show wisdom. It would take a real bull market to induce people to buy American Spirits securities. But in view of recent developments, which have evidently opened the eyes of the public and allowed them to see with some degree of clearness how things really are with the American Spirits Company, it is a question whether people will ever consent to relieve the insiders of their stock, even in a wildly enthusiastic bull market.

Blind pool methods are not calculated to inspire the public with confidence. Nor are stockholders' annual meetings, at which official reports are refused on exceedingly flimsy pretexts, likely to remove suspicion from the public mind.

LONDON AND OUR SECURITIES.

Mr. H. C. Young of the Boston house of F. R. Cordley & Co., who has just returned from a year's residence in London, in a recent interview talked interestingly of the British investor's attitude toward American securities. Mr. Young said:

"The English investing public will not touch an American bond excepting, perhaps, Lake Shore. On the other hand, I have never known the English people to feel more friendly toward Americans; but it ends with a friendly feeling. A member of a prominent banking house which acts as broker for the bank which placed the first New York Central bonds in the London market told me a few days before I left that where his firm used to trade in 3,000 shares of American stock they did not trade in 100 now; that he had been surprised that day to receive an order to buy 100 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock.

"I don't believe, however, that the dullness in American securities abroad is entirely the result of the bad times we have been through, which times have greatly reduced the value of English holdings of American securities; but it is largely due to the fact that English investors have tied their money up in Kafirs, bicycle companies, and other forms of English speculations, which stocks cost them a great deal more than they could now be sold for."

A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SHORT.

One bear operator who has been more or less conspicuous in the market of late dropped in at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning, presumably for the sole purpose of delivering himself of the following:

"That story of the proposed electrical equipment for Manhattan and of Vanderbilt control of the property came at a most opportune time for the holders of Manhattan stock. If it had not been for that announcement, the stock would have had a big drop.

"The decision a few days ago giving the Metropolitan Traction Company the right to go ahead and equip its Eighth Avenue line with electricity is really a most bearish argument on Manhattan. For with such a competitor as the Eighth Avenue line will be Manhattan will suffer considerable loss of patronage. It means almost as much to the elevated roads as the introduction of the cable on Columbus Avenue and Broadway did.

"And it was only by means of the story predicting great savings in operating expenses that Manhattan has been kept from a bad break in price."

SECRETIVENESS IN BOSTON.

The New York Stock Exchange is not the only institution of its kind having troubles. For a year past Chicago's Exchange has been constantly burdened with sorrows, and here is the latest grievance from Boston, as told by The Globe of that city:

The governing officials of the local Stock Exchange have been at it again. Evidently fearing that by some possible chance the outside public might get an idea that the Exchange is doing some business nowadays, they have issued an edict forbidding the financial news agencies to publish their usual lists of buyers and sellers of stocks.

The ostensible reason for this is that the lists are not only unofficial, but that they are sometimes inaccurate, and in that respect misleading. The real animus, however, is thought to be another "drive" at the big outside operator who is nowadays furnishing most of the commission business of the board, and whose favorite brokers are getting too much free advertising in the opinion of those who are not so favored.

Can it be that the Boston Exchange has entered into a contest with the New York Exchange in order to see which can do most to discourage public interest in its operations and restrict the business of its own members?

AS LONDON SEES US.

Says The London Statist in an article regarding the outlook for American stocks and the significance of our gold shipments:

The conditions in the United States are still adverse. Trade remains extremely dull; the tariff question may be debated for several months, and gold exports have been resumed. At first it was thought that the gold shipments were exceptional; but they continue, and are evidently the result of the distrust which still exists in the minds of capitalists, and which prevents the employment of capital.

It is true that at the present time the balance of trade has rather turned against the country by reason of its heavy purchases in anticipation of the high duties under the Dingley tariff; but during the past six or seven months the balance of trade has been enormously in favor of the United States. Apart, however, from the gold which was taken prior to the elections, and which was shipped in view of the seriousness of the situation, the huge exports from the United States, and their small imports, have not resulted in any gold being taken from this side; and now, as soon as imports increase somewhat and exports diminish, gold shipments are resumed. Hence, the gold shipments are not wholly due to the large imports, but are owing largely to the remittance of capital.

The Treasury is fortunately in a relatively strong position; but, with no immediate prospect of currency legislation, and with nothing to induce capitalists to invest their money in new enterprises, the position is much the same as it was before the American elections. Until adequate legislation is passed by which the distrust is removed, and capitalists again embark in new enterprises, there will be no inducement to purchase American railway securities.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 23.—There is no change for the better in the industries which centre here. Business is so small that the factories are practically at a standstill.

The rate of Eastern exchange makes Indian and Chinese orders for the most part impossible, and there is no sign of a revival as yet in the Levant. Idle looms are rapidly increasing in number. One result of this serious condition is a resolution to make the Whitsuntide holidays as long as possible.

Yarns are becoming more plentiful, a regular glut, in fact, and the old orders are not replaced by current purchases. Prices are irregular and the quotations, which are but nominal, follow the decline in cotton.

On the Continent, however, the markets are steady and fairly strong.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,580,340, and the exports for the same period $14,230,804. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,650,464. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $12,500,006, against net exports in 1895, $13,010,119; in 1894, $34,011,219, and in 1893, $56,022,612.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $1,508,450. The banks now hold $45,998,950 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $998,800, an increase in specie of $163,300, an increase in legal tenders of $1,324,800, an increase of deposits of $81,400, and a decrease in circulation of $78,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	May 22, '97.	May 15, '97.	May 23, '96.
Loans	$504,952,300	$505,951,100	$473,400,400
Specie	88,295,500	88,132,200	61,541,500
Legal tenders	100,736,300	99,411,500	84,420,300
Net deposits	572,131,400	572,212,800	497,041,200
Circulation	14,405,800	14,484,100	14,529,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 22, '97.	May 15, '97.	May 23, '96.
Specie	$88,295,500	$88,132,200	$61,541,500
Legal tenders	100,736,300	99,411,500	84,420,300
Total reserve	$189,031,800	$187,543,700	$145,961,800
Reserve required against deposits	143,032,850	143,053,200	124,260,300
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$45,998,950	$44,490,500	$21,701,500

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$45,998,950	1892	$19,555,975
1896	21,701,500	1891	5,217,650
1895	30,975,150	1890	3,471,300
1894	77,601,700	1889	15,055,350
1893	24,422,175	1888	28,294,500

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
May 20, 1897	£36,678,824	.....
May 21, 1896	47,266,762	.....
Bank of France.		
May 20, 1897	78,632,285	£49,189,484
May 21, 1896	79,667,434	50,010,701
Bank of Germany.		
May 20, 1897	30,134,000	15,524,000
May 21, 1896	30,360,000	15,192,000
Austria-Hungary.		
May 20, 1897	33,356,000	12,610,000
May 21, 1896	28,876,000	12,804,000
Spain.		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 77 Montgomery Street, east side, 30.3 feet north of Water Street, 20.8 by 47.5, two-story and attic brick building, with frame shed at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 8½ acres of land and 2 acres of roadway, together with three-story dwelling, barn, &c., at Rye Neck, Westchester County.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 83 Park Avenue, east side, 19.9 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 19.9 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment $5,736; subject to another mortgage for $41,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, Green Lane or Avenue, 101 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100, frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,816.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, Eighth Cavalry, will remain on duty with the Sixth Cavalry until June 15, instead of until June 1.

By direction of the President, Lieut. George D. Moore, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kemper School, Boonville, Mo.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, on official business pertaining to the installation of eight-inch disappearing gun carriages.

Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Virginia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

By direction of the President, Capt. John G. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to take effect July 1 and he will report on that date and relieve Lieut. William A. Phillips, Second Infantry.

Driver Not to Blame for Noise.

John Pearl was arrested at New Chambers Street and Park Row Saturday for driving a truck loaded with iron rails without any provision for preventing them from rattling. In Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich allowed the complaint to be withdrawn after Pearl had proved that he had not loaded the truck.

Bankers Breaking the Sabbath.

Felice Sanito, cashier of G. Lordi's bank, at 62 Mulberry Street, was arrested yesterday for violating the Sunday law. The case will be a test, as Italian bankers are said to do a heavy business on Sundays. Sanito was held by Magistrate Kudlich in $50 bail.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—OPPOSITE THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS AND PLAZA OF WIDENED ELM ST., WITH FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS, INCLUDING TWO CORNERS, MAGNIFICENT PLOT, WITH SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING; FINEST LOCATION DOWN TOWN FOR OFFICES, CAFE, RESTAURANT, &C.; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular J., 71 East 87th St.

EXCURSIONS.

DECORATION DAY AT NIAGARA.

Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, May 29.

14.50 by Erie Railroad | by New York Central **15.75**

including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, transfers, trip on the Maid of the Mist, &c. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

All architects having offices or usual places of business within the limits of the Greater New York are invited to submit plans in a preliminary competition for the new Library Building, proposed to be erected on the site of the reservoir at 42d Street and Fifth Avenue. Detailed instructions will be furnished on application personally or in writing to

GEORGE L. RIVES,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

32 Nassau Street, New York City.

HOTELS.

THE PARK MADISON,

MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST. EAST.

FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Elegant suites, equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences.

Advantageous terms for the Summer months.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of Edward L. Whitaker; was at Melrose, Mass., September, 1889. Address SAMUEL HOLOWAY, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

DETECTIVE.—Detective work, reasonable rates; strictly reliable and confidential. Agency 109 West 34th St. FRANK HOOK, Supt.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.

REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.

Special attention paid to College Preparation.

Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work.

Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.

Fully equipped Studio.

"From Kindergarten to High School."

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.

35 West 90th Street.

A thoroughly graded, coeducational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 5. Circulars on application.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages,

Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.

SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

John B. Diman (Harvard, A. M.) **Head Master**

Circular and references sent upon application.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAREWELL SERVICE IN N. Y. CITY.

REV. JOHN McNEILL SPEAKS

IN COOPER UNION THIS AFTERNOON AT 3, 8TH ST., BET. 3D AND 4TH AVS.

IRA D. SANKEY WILL SING.

This evening at 8 Mr. McNeill preaches in Hanson Place Baptist Church, cor. South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

GEO. C. STEBBINS sings. Everybody welcome at both services.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town desires a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen during week at 75 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes to place a competent North German chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, for three days, 822 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure a position for her chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended in every particular; present employer, 7 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 8 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a chambermaid, who can assist with waiting. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, before 10:30, Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, 500 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires a position for a very neat and obliging girl as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful. 129 East 60th St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, not long in country, as chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing. 319 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant in a private family; best references. 7 East 72d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend as thoroughly capable in every particular. Call, present employer's, 1 till 3, Monday and Tuesday, 52 West 52d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend as thoroughly capable in every particular; where a kitchen maid is kept. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 1 till 3, present employer's, 52 West 52d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, and desserts; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. 207 East 37th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By German Protestant as competent cook in small American family; would assist washing; best city reference; country for Summer. 161 East 90th St., Schott's bell.

COOK.—As first-class cook; Swedish; competent in all branches of cooking; good baker; French-American cooking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St.; janitor.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook; disengaged June 2. Call at 80 Park Av., Monday or Tuesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—French; first-class in every way; long experience in dinner parties; best Paris and New York references. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By plain cook; has no objection to plain washing; first-class city reference. Denelt. Box, 175 East 77th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; Protestant; private family; best city and country reference. 95 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; understands her business. 25 East 60th St., present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private American family; best city references. Call Monday, from 10 to 4, 29 East 37th St.

COOK.—By good cook. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 130 West 74th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a highly recommended French lady as governess or nursery governess; speaks German and Spanish. Call at present employer's, 64 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, or COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—For private family or club; experienced; highest references. Mrs. Morgner, 247 East 21st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Maurdant, 340 W. 59th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl, lately landed, for general housework or as chambermaid in private family. 454 West 40th St., O'Neill's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl as general housekeeper; private family. Ring second bell, 642 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Well recommended. Present employer's, 604 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—A lady would like to find a situation for her maid, who has lived with her for eight years, and whom she can highly recommend to take care of an elderly or invalid lady. Present employer's, 4 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; a first-class hairdresser, sewer, packer; neat appearance; with highest Paris and city reference. Elise, 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French person; personal reference. A. B., 605 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good packer; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid, or maid and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe; highest recommendations; present employer's, 26 East 37th St.

MAID, &c.—A lady wants to place a French girl as maid or nurse, with family going abroad; best personal reference. Address Mrs. Bates, New Rochelle, N. Y.

MAID.—By a Protestant maid; capable of taking care of invalid; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference. A. H., 62 West 10th St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent seamstress; good city reference. 339 West 30th St., ring three bells.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together or separately; one as first-class laundress; wages, $20 to $25; the other as chambermaid; best personal and written references. Present employer's, 47 West 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to the country desires a situation for an excellent laundress, whom she can highly recommend. 40 West 54th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. 128 West 50th St. Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find position for her laundress. Apply at 50 West 50th St., Monday morning, between 10 and 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 781 6th Av., second floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As nurse to an infant; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; will travel; best reference from present employers. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 18 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By American Protestant; 28; infant's nurse; training school; city references. 537 West 150th St.; ring four times.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse of 16 years' experience as nurse to invalid or infant from birth. Nurse, 141 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Desires permanent position in private family; thorough and practical in hand or machine work; on lady's or children's wear; willing to be useful as maid or nurse to invalid; long years' city reference. Call, 1 to 3, 135 East 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town desires to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 37 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as experienced waitress, and assist with chamber work; five years' city references. 403 Amsterdam Av., Clancy's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to country wishes to secure a position for her waitress; can be highly recommended. 127 East 30th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—English; competent and experienced; has lived with best families in city; first-class references; wages, $18 to $20. Nina, 132 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room, serve all courses and wines, make salads, carve; excellent reference. Lady can be seen. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a position for the Summer for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 26 East 48th St., on Monday, before 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days at 18 West 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By an exceptionally good beginner; good grammarian. Miss P., Box 5, 522 East 83d St.

YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and make herself useful. 101 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; three years' references from last employer. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best European and city references. G. L., 5 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for first-class butler; single; present employers, 2 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes position for her butler; can highly recommend him. 27 East 65th St., corner Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman, just arrived, as butler in a private family; the best of references from Paris. G. T., 294 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Young couple would like to care for gentleman's house for Summer; no incumbrance. G. M., 176 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife to care for house; best references. 200 West 67th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; city or country. T. C., 569 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—28; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; competent, honest, and sober; good reference; country preferred. B. L., 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; highly recommended; last employer can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 783 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his duties thoroughly; wife as waitress or chambermaid; country preferred. W. L. Gusler, 249 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; can furnish good references. 123 West 52d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man; has first-class reference. H. Mc., 467 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man, with education and highest city reference; good packer and accustomed to travel; understands massage. Ohnell, 159 East 22d St.

VALET.—By a young man; willing to assist in dining room and be useful; best of city references. C. W., 141 East 28th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—HANDSOME FURNISHED SUITE; PRIVATE bath; single and square rooms; permanent; transient; references. 14 West 33d St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOHN C. F. GARDNER, Plaintiff, against YORKSHIRE INVESTMENT & AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 15, 1897.

CARLTON B. PIERCE,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Yorkshire Investment & American Mortgage Company, Limited, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City.—Dated New York, May 15, 1897.

CARLTON B. PIERCE,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

80 Broadway,

New York City, N. Y.

my17-1aw6wM&je28

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the seventh day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against SIDNY M. WINTRINGHAM, lately doing business at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said SIDNY M. WINTRINGHAM, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Clark, attorney for the said assignee, No. 34 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 29th day of July, 1897.—Dated New York, May 8th, 1897.

FRANK I. STOTT, Assignee.

CHARLES A. CLARK, Attorney for Assignee, No. 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

MEEK, CHANNING F.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term thereof, on the fifth day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Channing F. Meek, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, on or before the 31st day of July, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Channing F. Meek, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 5th, 1897. WILBUR C. BROWN, Assignee. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City. m10-1aw6wM&je21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WELL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elise Bruning, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-1aw6mM

COLENDICH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PAULINE COLENDICH, Mary Constantine, Catherine Bugte, send greeting:

Whereas, Martin Colendich of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN COLENDICH, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WARREN LESLIE, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, New York. my24-1aw6wM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM.

GREENER, THOMAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles H. Greener, Helen Short, Sarah Greener, Bessie Cobden, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane M. Henry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of THOMAS GREENER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Erwin L. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN L. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 32 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

EVANS, SUSAN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN C. EVANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 97 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. HENRY L. BOGERT, Executor. my3-1aw6mM

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. BENJAMIN K. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 82 Times Building, New York City. ap26-1aw6mM

McDONOUGH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Owen McDonough, if living, and Lizzie McKennon, daughter of Lizzie McKennon, deceased, if living, whose place of residence cannot after due diligence be ascertained, or, if dead, to the next of kin or personal representatives of each of them, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; the next of kin or personal representatives of William McDonough, Martin McDonough, and Kate Flannigan, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Mary Ellen Russell, James J. Russell, and Edwin H. West and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN McDONOUGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Alexander H. Coulter, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap19-1aw6wM&my31

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-1aw6mM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. CARTER, YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & COLLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, May 31st, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with F. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R. foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.

OPENS JUNE 19.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Post Office address Pawling, New York.

Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

WM. B. ELMER, Prop.

Mononotto Inn

PLANS FOR THE LIBRARY

Architects Asked to Submit Drawings for the New Public Building Which Will Cost $1,700,000.

WILL BE TWO COMPETITIONS

Details of the Number of Rooms and Arrangement Required by the Committee—Care for the Convenience of the Public.

The bill which has been approved by Gov. Black in reference to the construction of a new library building on the site of the reservoir at Forty-second Street empowers the city authorities to erect such a building in accordance with plans to be made by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, and having the approval of the Board of Estimate. In pursuance of this, the Trustees have appointed a committee to prepare the plans. John S. Kennedy is Chairman of this committee and George L. Rives is Secretary, the other members being John Bigelow, John L. Cadwalader, S. V. R. Cruger, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Alexander Maitland.

In conformity with the plans, when approved, the building is to be constructed by the Commissioners of Public Parks, and the final acceptance of a plan and the employment of an architect are made subject to the approval of the city authorities. Director John S. Billings has visited several cities to inspect library buildings, and consultations have been had by the Trustees with Prof. Ware of Columbia and Bernard R. Green, the engineer in charge of the work of constructing the Congressional Library at Washington.

The committee proposes to obtain plans through two consecutive competitions. An open competition, in which sketches only will be required, is to be followed by a restricted and paid competition, for which finished drawings will be made. Messrs. Billings, Green, and Ware are to be the judges in the preliminary competition. The drawings in the second competition will be judged by three members of the Board of Trustees, the Director, and three practicing architects to be chosen by the competitors—seven in all.

The Library Building.

The proposed building is to stand on a plot of ground measuring about 482 by 455 feet. It is to be built for $1,700,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, furniture, bookstack's, and shelving, and also of the expenditure for architects' fees, and for removing the reservoir. It is required that all rooms used by the public or for clerical purposes shall have as much daylight as possible. The windows are to run nearly to the ceilings. They will be large and little obstructed by framework.

The committee declares that the book stacks also should receive as much daylight as possible; but it is not expected entirely to dispense with the use of artificial light in the book stacks. The building is to be heated by steam applied in part through hot water, and at least 1,500 cubic feet of fresh air per person per hour, for all occupied rooms, must be warmed, introduced, and properly distributed by mechanical means.

The building must be thoroughly fireproof. The administrative part of the building, it is decided, should be upon the south side, and should be kept apart from the rooms for the use of the public. The Lending Department and the Periodical Room should be on the first floor, and the book stacks and large reading rooms should be susceptible of enlargement to a capacity of 4,000,000 volumes, without disturbing the rest of the building.

In particular, it is suggested to the competitors that they shall present a scheme showing the public reading rooms on the first floor, and giving the building perhaps greater extension on the ground, and fewer stories in height.

Selecting an Architect.

All architects having offices or fixed places of business in the limits of Greater New York are invited to compete in the first competition. For the twelve sketches which the judges consider most meritorious they will give a premium of $400 each. The committee will then choose from the authors of the twelve sketches certain of the competitors, not more than six, to take part in the next competition, selecting those whom they regard as best qualified by professional training and experience to undertake the work. These competitors will be invited to send to the committee a statement of whatever facts they may wish to call to their attention. The persons thus selected, and not more than six other persons or firms hereafter to be named by the Trustees, or by the committee, will then be invited to take part in a second competition.

In the second competition the competitors will be paid $800 each, as the estimated cost to them of the drawings required. The judges in this competition will by a majority vote select the designs, at least three in number, which they find to be on the whole the most meritorious, and will send them to the Trustees, naming them in the order of their merit, and adding such comments and criticisms as they may see fit to make. The Trustees will send one of the designs thus submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their approval, subject to such alterations and changes as may prove necessary or advisable, and will recommend the author as architect of the building.

If the choice of the Trustees should fall upon one of the architects chosen in the preliminary competition, the Trustees reserve the right of associating with him in the conduct and execution of the work, if they see fit so to do, some other architect to be agreed upon betwen him and them, and to divide the fees between these two, according to the division of the work and of the responsibility. In case of difference of opinion as to the terms of this division, the question shall be referred to the jury who judge the second competition, and their judgment shall be final and binding upon all parties.

The Trustees may also, if they see fit, appoint an engineer to look after the work, to whom all drawings must be submitted for approval before they are carried into execution.

Architects who take part in the preliminary competition will be understood thereby to accept these provisions as part of the conditions of competition.

Submission of Drawings.

The drawings submitted in the preliminary competition shall comprise the following and no others:

(a) Floor plans for each story, on the same scale as the tentative plans, or 50 feet to 1 inch.

(b) An elevation of the Fifth Avenue front; also one of the Forty-second Street front, and one of the rear upon Bryant Park.

(c) Two sections, showing the principal rooms and the staircases. There must also be shown, alongside, additional sections of the walls, in such a way that the relative positions of the floors and windows in all parts of the building may be clearly seen. The elevations and sections are to be made to a uniform scale of 25 feet to 1 inch. The elevations must have the shadows carefully cast and indicated by a flat tint of India ink.

The sections of the walls and floors, both in the floor plans and in the sections, must be blackened with India ink. There is to be no indication of tiling. The details of the heating and ventilating flues need not be shown in these drawings. The paper is to measure 14 inches by 21 inches, with a single line for a border.

To Identify the Plans.

The plans must have no device or motto, but must be accompanied by a sealed letter, which shall contain the name and address of the architect submitting it, and shall be addressed in typewriting to the Secretary. It will not be opened until after the jury has made its award. The drawings and envelopes will be numbered as they are received, and will be known to the Trustees and the jury by these numbers.

All plans not accepted will be returned to their authors, after the award of the jury shall have been made. Unless by consent of their authors, none of the drawings will be shown to the other competitors nor to the public, and competitors are cautioned not to allow the character of their designs to become known. Nothing shown in any of these designs, which is original as to this competition, will be adopted and made use of in the building, or in the instructions for the second competition, without the consent of the author in writing, and without making him proper remuneration. The amount thereof shall be agreed upon between him and the committee, and in case of disagreement it shall be referred to the present advisers of the Trustees, whose decision shall be final in regard not only to the amount to be paid, but in regard to the real existence of any such claim.

Inquiries for further information will not be received by the Secretary later than July 1. Drawings for the preliminary competition must be sent to him on or before July 15. Final instructions for the second competition will be announced early in August, and designs made in conformity with these instructions must be submitted on or before Nov. 1. Sets of drawings for preliminary competition must be sent unframed, unglazed, and not even mounted, to Secretary Rives, 32 Nassau Street.

The Reading Rooms.

The schedule of rooms in the building is given as follows:

1. Stack room for 1,200,000 volumes, 8 volumes per lineal foot, 150,000 linear feet of shelving would be needed, averaging seven shelves to each story.

2. Reading Rooms.—In the three public reading rooms space for at least 800 readers will be required, with an allowance of 80 square feet per reader, exclusive of space required for catalogues and reference shelving, or about 20,800 square feet in all. This space should be divided into three rooms, so arranged that only one need be used at a time, but that all can readily be served from one delivery counter, which should be central and close to the main stacks.

There must be at least 2,500 feet (linear) of shelving for free reference books in these rooms, and the card catalogue, occupying at least 150 square feet, must be provided for near the delivery desk. In all the reading rooms and wherever shelving is required, it must not be more than seven shelves in height. This gives seven feet of shelving for each running foot of wall space. Where there is not enough wall space for the amount of shelving called for, stacks of double shelves, back to back, may be employed, either projecting from the walls, or standing free in the room.

The ceilings of the reading rooms should be kept as low as is consistent with pleasing proportions. There should be no waste spaces to be heated and kept clean.

Other Rooms Scheduled.

3. Periodical room. 4,000 square feet; 1,000 linear feet of shelving. This room must be upon the first floor.

4. Newspaper room, about 4,000 square feet area.

5. Newspaper storeroom, 5,000 square feet.

6. Map room, 900 square feet.

7. Patents room, 2,500 feet of shelving; 25 readers, 3,000 square feet.

8. Public document rooms, 3,000 square feet.

9. Children's room, 1,500 square feet to 2,000 square feet; 1,000 feet of shelving; 50 readers.

10. Library for the blind, 800 square feet; 20 readers; 125 feet of shelving.

11. Special reading rooms, 5 or 6 rooms each, with 1,000 feet of shelving; about 1,800 square feet—9,000 square feet.

12. Manuscript department, 1 storeroom, 600 square feet; 1 reading room for 6 readers, 240 square feet; 1 librarian's room, 240 square feet.

13. Music room, 1,600 feet of shelving; 800 square feet.

14. Bible room, 1,200 feet of shelving; 800 square feet; 6 readers.

15. Special workrooms for special students, 8 each 150 square feet—1,200 square feet; each with 100 linear feet of shelving.

16. Lending Delivery Room—Delivery counter at least 40 feet long; seats for 100 waiting; 5,000 feet of shelving; catalogue space, bulletin boards; about 5,000 square feet.

The stock of books in this room should be close to the main stack, and have machine communication with the delivery desks in the main reading rooms. This room must be upon the first floor.

17. Picture gallery, 5,000 square feet. (The Lenox Gallery is 40 by 56 feet.)

18. Stuart Collection Room, 5,000 square feet, must be connected with the picture gallery and on the same floor.

19. An exhibition room for the History of Printing, &c., 5,000 square feet.

20. Photograph rooms, 500 square feet. Top floor, skylight to north, dark room, printing room.

21. Trustees' room, 800-1,000 square feet, near the Director's rooms, with a large safe for the Secretary.

22. Director's Rooms.—One office for secretary and stenographer, 900 square feet; one private room with lavatory, 300 square feet. Near to Trustees' room, also to order room.

This must come between the public and the administrative part.

23. Order and Checking Department, 2,000 square feet; 300 feet of shelving. Between Director's office and cataloguing room.

24. Cataloguing room, 2,800 square feet; 1,000 feet of shelving. To connect easily with order room, receiving room, accessions room, and stacks. Cloakroom and lavatory for women appended.

25. Receiving room for books, 1,500 square feet; 600 feet of shelving. To connect with packing and delivery rooms and with cataloguing room, either directly or by elevator.

26. Accessions department, 1,800 square feet; two rooms for stamping, labeling, &c. Main office, 150 feet of shelving. To connect with cataloguing room, with stacks, and with binding department by lift.

27. Packing and delivery room, 500 feet of shelving. Easy connection with receiving room and with duplicate room; also with storeroom for boxes in basement. 1,600 square feet.

28. Duplicate and exchange room, 50 feet by 60 feet; 3,000 square feet; 4,000 linear feet of shelving. Easy connection with packing room and with stack.

29. Binding department, 2,400 square feet, with stock room, 250 square feet.

30. Printing office, 1,200 square feet. Stock room, 200 square feet.

31. Business Superintendent's office, 400 square feet, two rooms, safe in one. To be on the main floor, near the entrance.

32. The reception rooms, one for staff, 600 square feet. One for visitors, 600 square feet.

33. Women's room for visitors, 200 square feet, with lavatory.

34. Luncheon rooms, one for boy and attendants, one for librarians and assistant librarians, &c. Basement, 800 square feet.

35. Two cloak and parcel rooms, 600 square feet. To be in main hall.

36. Stock and store room, general, 400 square feet.

37. Eight or ten rooms, of about 200 square feet each, for storerooms and special workrooms—1,600 square feet.

38. Public telephone room, 60 square feet. Main hall.

39. Engineer's Department.—Boiler rooms, dynamo room, workshop, engine room, living rooms for janitor—30,000 square feet.

40. Lecture room, to seat about 600; 4,000 square feet.

41. Classroom, to seat about 150; 850 square feet. To be near the Director's room.

42. Lavatories for staff and the public on main and second floors.

43. Elevators, two or more, for use of public in main hall; one in administrative portion; book lifts.

The act providing for the construction of the new library building became a law on May 19, when the land now occupied as a reservoir was included as a park ground and placed under control of the Park Commissioners. The Controller, on the authority of the Board of Estimate, must provide the means for carrying out the intention of the Legislature with reference to the removal of the reservoir, and the erection, furnishing, and equipment of the proposed building, by issuing and selling the consolidated stock of the city.

NEW JERSEY BOY A SUICIDE.

Willie Ross of Stockton, Made Insane Cigarettes, Ends His Life.

STOCKTON, N. J., May 23.—Willie Ross, fifteen years old, hanged himself to-day.

He was insane from overindulgence in cigarettes.

While his parents were at church to-day he took his skate straps and, going to the attic, locked himself in and hanged himself. His dead body was found by his father several hours later.

The boy had been acting strangely, but this morning was bright and lively.

Postal Congress Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The members of the Universal Postal Congress returned to Washington to-day after a cruise down the Chesapeake. There were about 135 persons in the party, and visits were made to Fort Monroe, Newport News, Norfolk, and the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va. The congress will make a trip through the West about the first week of June. It is planned to visit Yellowstone Park and stop at some of the leading cities on the way going and coming.

Dreyfus Arrested in This City.

William Dreyfus, until recently employed at the boarding house kept by Mrs. Matilda Demmler on Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., who last week disappeared, taking with him silverware amounting to $300, was arrested yesterday in this city and taken to Staten Island. Some of the stolen property has been recovered.

A WREATH FOR FARRAGUT

Confederate Veterans Joined Those of the Union Navy in Honoring the Admiral's Memory.

SERVICES AT THE MONUMENT.

Col. Wilkinson of the Ram Tennessee, Which Was Captured by Farragut, Followed Admiral Osbon in Praising the Naval Hero—Old Animosities Buried.

Confederate veterans joined those of the Federal forces to honor the memory of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut with simple services of impressive character yesterday afternoon. It was the annual memorial service of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of the Port of New York, held to commemorate the anniversary of the opening of the Mississippi in 1862. The exercises took place before the Farragut Monument in Madison Square Park.

Forming in Union Square Park, the members of the Farragut Association marched to the monument, some fifty strong, accompanied by a number of members of the New York Camp of Confederate Veterans. At the head of the line was a squad of a dozen young men in sailor costume, members of the Naval Cadets of the Port of New York, under command of Capt. Bernard Repelow. On the shoulders of the cadet who led was a large wreath of laurel tied with streamers of blue ribbon. The object of the service was to decorate Admiral Farragut's statue.

Capt. P. L. Flynn was in command of the association delegation. Among the Union veterans were Commander George W. Brower, Capt. F. H. Grove, Chaplain Robert Edwards, Lieut. Commander Benjamin Blanchard, Dr. Alonzo Travers of Providence, Lieut. W. G. Verner, Thomas Mason, Capt. James F. Burrage, and of the Confederate Camp, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Col. J. B. Wilkinson, Lieut. W. B. Williams, Capt. W. S. Kelley, and Lieut. Commander C. E. Thorburn.

Grouping in a circle before the monument the veterans uncovered while Chaplain Edwards opened the exercises with a prayer, in which he asked God to bless the struggling Cubans, and speedily grant them liberty, and implored that animosity of all kinds should be allayed. The veterans responded with fervid amens.

After singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," Rear Admiral B. S. Osbon spoke. "As naval veterans," he said, "we come to tender our personal homage to the memory of a man who was almost faultless. He was a man whose sole ambition was to fulfil fully obey the commands of his superior officers. He was told that he could never pass the barriers on the Mississippi, and his only reply was: 'I know that I have orders from the Navy Department to capture New Orleans, and that is all there is to it.' And this is what we all must do—obey orders.

The Rear Admiral then referred to the exercises at Mount Hope Cemetery, to which the Confederate Veterans had invited the Farragut Association. "Those services," he continued, "were in keeping with God's divine command to forgive our enemies, and I am free to say that the naval veterans never enjoyed such a day of reunion as they did Saturday. We know that our brothers of the gray love our flag all the more that they forgot it for a time."

Col. Wilkinson of the Confederate camp, a former officer of the Confederate ram Tennessee, which was captured under Farragut at Mobile Bay, among other words of assurance of his love for the manliness of the Northern soldiery, said: "It is a grand thing to be a veteran, Confederate or Federal. In the few years that remain to us, let us devote ourselves to keeping active and hearty the memories of our comrades, both the blue and the gray."

A delegation of ten more ex-Confederate officers arrived at this point. They were greeted by Col. Dickinson of the Confederate camp, who said: "As an American soldier, I am present to help perpetuate the memory of this gallant hero. The South has given you many valiant men. Your noble Thomas and the patriot Lincoln were of Southern birth. What a courage of convictions they displayed to fight against the land of their early years.

"Now all animosity has passed. We are Americans, we proclaim it to-day, and we all feel the same love and reverence for our flag. In the event of a future danger to our country, none would step forward to its defense more quickly than we would."

Short addresses were given by Capt. W. C. Kelley and Lieut. Commander C. E. Thorburn of the Confederate camp. Commander Thorburn announced that he was glad to meet his old enemies once more and to greet them as comrades. For his stand in the late contention, he said, he could never be sorry. "Farragut and Grant and Thomas helped to make history," he said, "and so did Lee and Jackson and Davis. We fought you as best we could, and now we extend the hand of fellowship and come to do honor to the memory of your great Admiral whose figure is before us."

One of the cadets here twined the wreath about the statue. The veterans stood with bared heads while Chaplain Edwards, in pronouncing the benediction, called for the blessing of God to rest on the blue and the gray forevermore.

The John Street Methodist Church was the scene of the conclusion of the memorial services last evening. The Rev. Millard F. Compton, the pastor, conducted the service, and with him in the chancel were Rear Admiral Osbon and Chaplain Edwards. Mr. Compton, in his sermon, eulogized Farragut, and held up his life as a shining example, dwelling particularly on the Admiral's faith in God.

Admiral Osbon then made a brief address, in which he turned to the gallery where the children sat, and advised them never to use the word "Rebel," in referring to the Confederates of the late war.

ARRIVALS BY STEAMSHIP.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French line steamship La Gascogne, were Inspector General Bouchard of the French Post Office and Telegraphs; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company; Mrs. Cassatt, Edward H. Floyd Jones, and M. Depelly, Director of the Cable Français.

Among the arrivals from Bermuda on the steamship Trinidad, which reached her pier yesterday, was F. W. J. Hurst, formerly agent of the National Line.

Gymnastics by Electric Light.

Members of the West Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association have appointed a committee to fit up the old athletic grounds at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. It is proposed to transfer athletic exercises to the open air as far as possible during the Summer months. The spacious inclosed grounds will be illuminated by electric lights at night, and from time to time athletic entertainments of a restricted public character will be given.

Four-Year-Old's Long Tramp.

A four-year-old girl was found wandering about the West Bergen section of Jersey City Saturday evening. She could not tell where she lived. She was sent to Mrs. Wyatt, matron of the Woman's Prison, where she remained until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she was claimed by her father, Herman Leiser, of 521 Bridgeport Avenue, West Hoboken. The point at which she was found is five miles from her home.

Park Candy Vendors Arrested.

A number of boys who were vending candy in Central Park yesterday afternoon became so clamorous and insistent in their efforts to make sales that they were complained of as nuisances. They disregarded repeated warning from the police, and finally ten of them were arrested. Nine of these were turned over to the Gerry Society, while one was locked up in the Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Feared a Whipping, He Ran Away.

Because Edward McCannager, fourteen years old, who lived with his parents on St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton, S. I., was promised a whipping by his mother on Saturday, he ran away from home and nothing has been seen of him since. The police have sent out a general alarm.

Poor Business Drove Him to Suicide.

Charles Rode, a tailor doing business at 861 Broadway, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Homeopathic Hospital from paris green poisoning taken with suicidal intent. Poor business, it is believed, led him to commit suicide.

BOUNTY ASKED ON EXPORTS

Central Labor Union Passes a Resolution for the Benefit of the Farmers.

FOOD PRODUCERS UNDERPAID

David Lubin of California Tells the Labor Men Justice Demands an Equal Protection for Agriculturists as for Manufacturers—A Sharp Discussion.

The Central Labor Union was yesterday asked to vote in favor of the Government paying the farmers bounties on agricultural products exported. Several delegates expressed themselves as opposed to both a protective tariff on imports and to the payment of any bounties on exports.

David Lubin of Lubin & Weinstock of Sacramento, Cal., who gave the striking tailors $50 last week and says he has come East to urge Congress to pass an Agricultural Products Bounty bill, called on the Central Labor Union and asked it to adopt a resolution already passed by various Granger bodies. The resolution said "that as long as our manufacturers are protected in their productions by a tariff on imports, every consideration of justice, equity, and expediency demands as an offset an equal protection to agriculture by bounties on exports."

Mr. Lubin told the delegates he has retired from active commercial business, and for the past twelve years has been engaged in agriculture in California. He believes unless something is done the Republic will degenerate into a despotism like Rome, and soldiers will be called to support the very wealthy against the masses.

While not protesting against the protective tariff, Mr. Lubin said, he failed to see any benefit in it to the consumers, who really have to pay it.

Plenty of cheap land and agricultural machinery, Mr. Lubin continued, has increased the output of agricultural products, but the low prices of cereals that exist in England—where the prices for the world's products are fixed—prevented the American farmer from making any profit on his wheat, and what he formerly sold at $1.25 a bushel he has now to sell in Liverpool at 60 cents. To the home market the American farmer is obliged to sell at Liverpool prices. If, however, the farmer gets a bounty on exported agricultural products, he may make some profit in the home market.

Mr. Lubin flattered the delegates by telling them city men are so much smarter than farmers, because they often met and discussed affairs of state and became radical, whereas the farmers are isolated and talked with trees and pigs, and therefore remained conservative. He foretold that the hard times farmers are having, and the losses they have sustained, are exasperating them, and they will soon become very radical.

Many of the delegates applauded loudly, and wanted to pass the resolution, but Delegate O'Neill of the Paper Hangers moved that it be referred to the Law and Legislation Committee.

Delegate Lawrence of the Electrical Workers clamored for the adoption of the resolutions, because, he said, Mr. Lubin kept a Chinaman out of his shop, and is opposed to sweat shops.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers was opposed to both the protective tariff and to any bounties system. "To pay the proposed bounties to the farmers," he said, "the Government will have to impose additional taxes, and these will come out of the pockets of the workingmen. And if, as the gentleman observes, the bounties will tend to raise the price of wheat in the home market, the workman will have to pay still more for his loaf of bread than he does now. So where will the workingman be benefited?"

In regard to the protective tariff, Mr. Ryan held that it does not protect the workingmen, but only enables the manufacturer to roll up more wealth by selling his goods at higher prices in the home market than he sold them at in foreign markets, even after paying freight and other expenses. "The English people," he went on to say, "abolished duties, and they know where they stand. The English workman knows that he has to compete with the whole world, and he holds his own, notwithstanding the bounties that other nations pay to their respective producers.

"When I was a boy a four-pound loaf of bread cost 22 cents, and wages were low. A medium-sized family ate three loaves a day, which meant 66 cents, and that amount of money, when wages were low, meant much more than it does now. When the duty on corn was abolished the price of bread immediately went down, and wages went steadily up under free trade. Here, however, under the protective tariff, every remedy seems futile to enable the workman to get his fair share of what he produces."

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers, said: "Protection is only another name for robbery. It seems to me that the proposed bounty is only another name for taxes, which will have to be paid by labor. It may benefit some one, but certainly not the wageworkers. We know that protection is a delusion, and that it does not benefit working people. I believe in a free labor market and competition with the world."

Delegate Way of the electrical workers thought that the adoption of the resolution would do no harm, and might be tried as an experiment.

Delegate Henry Smith of the machinists remarked that "the bounty business" was not a labor question, and did not concern the Central Labor Union.

"Are we getting any benefit from the protective tariff?" cried Delegate O'Neill of the paper hangers.

"No!" replied half a dozen voices.

"The condition of the workingmen here is wretched," O'Neill continued. "Look at the starving tailors and tell me what the protective tariff has done for them. And how are they to be benefited if they are to be further taxed for bounties? In Europe the workmen are much more prosperous than they are here. Several who recently came from England said the workmen there are doing very well. They are working overtime, and the tendency of wages is upward, while here under the protective tariff the tendency is downward."

Mr. Lubin asked to be allowed to speak again, and made a plea to the workingman from his brother, the farmer, for justice and equity.

Delegate Ryan made some remark, and half a dozen delegates who seemed to be hypnotized by Mr. Lubin, ordered him to keep quiet.

"It is customary in all parliamentary proceedings for any one in the audience to exclaim 'Hear, hear!' or 'No, no!' and I am doing the same," replied Ryan.

"Put him out," cried the excited delegates.

Mr. Ryan was not put out, but the resolution was passed by a three-quarters vote of those present.

The Central Labor Union received a letter from Attorney General McKenna in Washington in reply to a complaint that the Bliss Company of Brooklyn in manufacturing torpedoes for the Government is violating the eight-hour law, and paying low wages. Mr. McKenna said it had been repeatedly decided that when the Government gave out contracts it cannot, under the law, control the contractors in their selection of labor or the terms they made with their workmen.

Delegate Warner of the Machinists' said his union proposes to bring up an eight-hour bill in Congress that will give the Government control over contractors in their selection of labor.

MORE STRIKING TAILORS.

The Lithuanian Tailors and the Progressive Union Have Gone Out—Reports of Concessions.

The ranks of the strikers of the Brotherhood of Tailors were swelled yesterday by the Lithuanian tailors, who went out to the number of 1,100. They were to have struck this morning, but they concluded not to wait so long. The new strikers went to Walhalla Hall, where they held a mass meeting, and their leader, Simon Levy, called on William Cohen, the business agent of the Brotherhood, and told him that the Lithuanians would stand by the tailors

The Progressive Tailors' Union, that is composed of Socialists, and has 1,500 members, ordered a strike for this morning. About 100 of these tailors, who work for contractors Greenberg & Piser, at Allen and Stanton Streets, did not have patience to wait, and struck yesterday.

Agent William Cohen of the Brotherhood of Tailors called on the Central Labor Union yesterday, and said that those clothing maker's unions that had not already struck would do so this morning, and not a single coat would be made in New York to-day.

The various branch unions of the Brotherhood of Tailors, the basters, finishers, operators, pressers, bushelers, and button-hole makers, held meetings during the day at Walhalla Hall.

It was reported that Contractor Abraham Cohen, who employs 250 men at Gouverneur Street and East Broadway, has agreed to the terms of the union—fifty-nine hours' work a week and an advance of 15 per cent. over last year's prices—and will open his shop to-morrow.

The clothing manufacturing firm of Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., at Broadway and Astor Place, it was said, may also reopen their factory, and have their contractors open their shops, to-morrow. The brotherhood wants the manufacturers to sign an agreement with it guaranteeing that the contractors will not reduce wages, and to have the contractors also sign another agreement guaranteeing that they will have union conditions in their shops.

Max Cohen, a contractor who employed eight men and two women at 24 Pitt Street and lived across the street, was reported as missing yesterday. He owed his hands $150, and his wife said that when he left her on Saturday he gave her $10, while he took $80 with him. She has eight children, and only the $10. She thought that he had gone to Brazil, where he has a married sister. He had often talked of going there.

CHILD KILLED BY A TRUCK.

Knocked Down and Run Over While Playing in a Crowded Tenement District Street.

Nathan Cohen, three years old, of 86 Norfolk Street, was run over and almost instantly killed in front of his home by a heavily loaded meat truck yesterday afternoon.

The neighborhood in which the accident occurred is one of the most densely populated in the city. The boy was playing in the street, with many other children, and the stoops were crowded with people. The wagon, which was driven by August Andres of 400 East Forty-fifth Street and belongs to J. Fleischauer & Brothers, had been stopped at the sidewalk while some meat was delivered.

The Cohen boy was patting one of the horses on the leg, when the driver, not seeing him, started the team and turned. The boy was knocked down and one of the front wheels passed over his body. He died before an ambulance arrived.

Andres, who had stopped when he heard the boy scream, and who was the first to pick the mangled body up, was arrested and locked up in the Delancey Street Station.

DEATH OF LEONA PREDEAUX.

Dineen, Who Drove over Her, Held by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

John Dineen of 1,293 First Avenue, whose cart ran over and killed eight-year-old Leona Predeaux of 532 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick in default of $1,000 bail to await examination.

Dineen drives a dirt cart for the contractors paving Alexander Avenue, and he has allowed the children of the neighborhood to ride in his cart when it was empty. Among a crowd taking advantage of his good nature Saturday night were Leona Predeaux and George Berringer.

When the cart passed in front of Leona's home she called to George to get off. In their effort to get past the other children, both fell under the wheels. Leona was instantly killed and George was badly hurt. He is in the Manhattan Hospital in a critical condition.

WIFE MURDER IN CHICAGO.

Woman Shot While Helplessly Ill—Child Asleep by Her Side.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Lying helplessly ill, with her three-year-old child asleep at her side, Mrs. Nellie Dawson, twenty-five years old, was shot and killed this afternoon by her husband, John Dawson.

The shooting followed a quarrel.

The murderer is at large, but the police declare he will soon be captured as he is well known to them.

MR. ALDRICH CRITICISED.

Democrats on the Finance Committee Say He Has Withheld Charts They Had a Right to See.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Aldrich may be the cause of a spirited debate on the Tariff bill as soon as it comes up for discussion. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has learned from Senator Jones of Arkansas that neither he nor any other Democratic member of the Finance Committee was aware that when the book of comparisons was made out by Senator Aldrich, or under his direction, the computations on several of the schedules and the estimate of the amount of revenue to be derived from each of the schedules had been withheld, although they were in the hands of the Senator from Rhode Island. This course has led to serious objection on the part of Republicans, who manifest some lack of confidence in the Rhode Island Senator, and the Democrats, who say they ought to have had the information which he possessed, are indignant because information furnished by a Government officer has been kept back.

Just what the object of the Rhode Island Senator may have been cannot be explained by the Democrats. They say the most agreeable explanation to Mr. Aldrich is that he may have decided on certain of the rates, and considered it inadvisable to put out a bill in which the rates were only tentative. The Democrats propose to find this out. They also will ask that Mr. Aldrich publish, or that the Finance Committee publish, a series of charts that graphically illustrate the revenue-deriving quality of imports.

The charts, one for each schedule, show that for purposes of revenue it would be safe to abandon all duties on many articles, and that most of the revenue from many of the schedules is obtained from a very few articles. To reproduce these charts so that they may be seen by every reader of The Congressional Record will not involve great expense, and Senator Jones is of the opinion that they ought to have been produced before this.

It is said the tariff debate will not be hastened by a secretive policy on the part of the Republicans and their Democratic assistants who are for a high tariff, and this is likely to be made known in spite of any inclination on the part of protection Democrats to hurry the bill upon the theory that a bill will be the soonest mended when it has been passed and put in operation. There is a decidedly strong feeling of resistance on the Democratic side to the suggestion by Mr. Gorman that there shall not be excessive opposition to the Republican programme.

THE LUETGERTS MURDER CASE.

Chicago Police Find Bones and a Garment Said to be Blood-stained.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Charred bones and some old clothing, said to be blood-stained, were taken by the police to-day from a building in the rear of the home of Adolph L. Luetgerts, the wealthy sausage manufacturer, who is accused of wife murder.

The bones will be examined to determine if they are from a human body, and the stains on the clothing will be put under chemical test to ascertain whether they are blood stains.

The police attach great importance to this discovery.

NEWARK HOUSE ROBBED TWICE.

Two Entrances Made in the Home of the Rev. Dr. Galloupe in 24 Hours.

NEWARK, May 23.—The residence of the Rev. Dr. Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was robbed for the second time within twenty-four hours this evening.

Burglars last night broke into his house, at High and Market Streets, and carried off about $200 worth of jewelry and silverware.

The second robbery took place while the minister and his family were at church. A silver service, valued at $65, was taken. It is believed the thief was secreted in the cellar before the family left for church. He left by the rear door. By some it is thought the robber is the same as the one entering the house during the night.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Of course we think our clothes are good, as good as can be, else we wouldn't say "your money back if you want it."

Equally good shoes, hats and furnishings.

Did you ride on an open car Saturday?

Overcoats $10 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.
Spring and Summer Weights.
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, GOLF AND BICYCLE OUTFITS, TAFFETA SPORTING SHIRTS, LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, STEAMER RUGS, ETC.
MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street.

THE CITY FAR FROM DRY

No Difficulty Experienced by Thirsty Citizens in Obtaining Drinks.

CLUBS WERE NOT MOLESTED.

Few Arrests for Violation of the Excise Law—The Police Say the Statute Is Being Observed Throughout the Precincts.

As far as the possibility of obtaining liquor is concerned yesterday was much the same as the other Sundays have been since the amendments to the Raines law went into effect. There was no lack of drinks to be had, and there were few sections of the city where the thirsty man had to walk many blocks to satisfy his appetite. Clubs and hotels, genuine and otherwise, were amply sufficient for the demand, and neither police nor public made any complaint. The police say the law is being well enforced, and the public, satisfied with the satisfaction of the police, says nothing.

None of the Raines law clubs has so far suffered from the special permit to investigate them given to the police by State Commissioner of Excise Lyman. The proprietors are keeping within the letter of the law, and the moral certainty the police feel that the clubs are run simply for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours is not legal evidence sufficient to justify closing them. Until the police have compiled the record of all such clubs in the city, as asked for by resolution of the Police Commissioners last Wednesday, no concerted action will be taken. Where the clubs have genuine charters and comply outwardly with the regulations demanded by the statute, the police will be powerless.

In the cases of the Gramercy Club, the old Newmarket; "Silver Dollar" Smith's, and other such places in and around the Tenderloin running openly under the protection of genuine club charters and yet violating the law in defiance of the authorities, application will shortly be made to the Supreme Court to have the charters canceled. Capt. Chapman said yesterday there are five places in his precinct that are really disorderly houses running as clubs. The Plymouth Club, alias the Broadway Café, was not open yesterday. The police found some flaw in the club charter under which it was being operated, and notified the proprietor that unless he could prove his title something unpleasant would happen. He took the hint.

Around the other precincts, and especially on the lower east side, policemen in plain clothes visited nearly all the places having liquor-tax certificates. They found few violations of the law and still fewer deliberate attempts to defy it. There were four alleged violators arraigned in the Essex Market Court and half as many in the Centre Street Court. None of them was held. In the other courts the majority of the complaints were on technical violations, and the accused were either paroled for examination or discharged on their promise to comply with the "obstruction" section of the law, the one they were accused of violating.

Only one of the cases developed anything of interest. Detective Brickweder of the East Fifth Street Station, looking through the window of the café at 9 First Street, saw Jennie Newman, a waitress, serve Michael Harris with a glass of whisky and arrested her. She proved in the Essex Market Court that Harris is the proprietor of the place, and that she had served him from a "private" bottle kept for that purpose. Magistrate Wentworth decided neither she nor Harris had violated the law and discharged her.

One of the intricacies of the Raines law induced two policemen to tell a man to close his place of business yesterday, and sent their Captain around an hour later to tell him to open up again. This was in the East Twenty-second Street Precinct. Policemen Fox and Cron heard that Nutter's Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, was not up to the requirements of the law regarding the ten rooms specified, and told Nutter to close. He obeyed, though he protested. The policemen told Sergt. Quail what they had done, and the Sergeant told Capt. Smith. Capt. Smith found that the officers had made a mistake, and that the hotel was within the bounds of the law.

Price Held for Examination.

John Price, who shot Policemen Pless and Schultz as they were arresting his wife, Ellen, Saturday night, for excise violation at 91 Cherry Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail for further examination. Mrs. Price was held in $500 for selling liquor without a license. Neither of the policemen Price wounded was seriously hurt.

Child Accuses Her Uncle.

Lizzie O'Brien, thirteen years old, was turned over to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday by Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg. They will investigate a story of having been beaten by her uncle, which she tells. Thomas Byrnes of 46 Clymer Street, the girl's uncle, denied her story.

Careless Passenger Hurt.

While Frank Moran of 26 Beach Street was riding in a Sixth Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon he sat with one of his arms projecting from an open window. At the Bleecker Street Station the arm struck the railing of the platform and was broken. Moran was taken to the New York Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Vir